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VOL. XVI.



like facts. The researches, however, of munication I have thought of the following Liebig and other agricultural chemists begin to shew that these ideas are not mere whim, but that the observations of practical men, which undoubtedly led to them, are founded in tenth

fertilizer, and required in the growth and ma- of a man in your county who let his cattle turing of plants and vegetables. A large run loose in his barn cellar, and fed them in portion of the atmosphere which we breathe, a rick, similar to that of feeding sheep. It say seventy-nine parts out of one hundred, is seems to me that one or the other of these nitrogen; and when this is combined with plans might work, and pay the expense in the hydrogen, the substance called ammonia is end, as all the liquid and salts of the manure formed. Hence, ammonia is valuable as a would be saved. The way our barn yards manure. The flesh of animals-the flesh of are generally situated, where the best half of our own bodies, and much of the food that the manure is washed away, and the remainwe eat, contains nitrogen; and hence, also, ing half thoroughly leached, is abominable. the round of changes which is constantly tak- What is your opinion of the above plans? ing place. The nitrogen of the atmosphere which is the best and most economical? and these are imbibed by plants,-plants are eaten width tieup above described was to have no by animals, and thus animals imbibe or con- other floor than a good littering of straw or tain it. Animals die-the nitrogen and am- something equivalent. monia are given off by the putrefying or de- LIME, ASHES, AND PLASTER. Dr. Jackson monia are given off by the putrefying or decomposition of these bodies, pass into the air,
and are again dissolved by the moisture—
again brought down by the rains and dews
and snows, to be imbibed by plants—to be
eaten by animals—to be given off again when
they die, and thus keep up the ceaseless. they die, and thus keep up the ceaseless ing it to wheat? and in what quantity for value of snows and rains, but also the im- had any applied to it? portance of preserving the ammonia in ma- In a late number of your paper I noticed nures of different kinds. It is a gaseous, in- an extract from a lecture by an editor of an

value of rain water in consequence of containing it, can be proved, and has been proved tions more which I should have asked before. by Mr. Pell, as described in the New York What quantity of plaster ought to be put on Agricultural Transactions. "I have grown to an acre of mowing land? and what time is plants," says he, "in pure charcoal dust by best for putting it on? Also for an acre of watering them with rain water; the rain wa- oats on land broke up in the fall? ter yielded ammonia, and consequently nitro-gen as one of its elements. I found with to bring water from one hundred and fifty spring water I could not grow them after a rods distance? Yours truly, S. certain period in charcoal dust; but with rain Freedom, Feb. 19, 1848. water most successfully." This proves that BARNS. Our correspondent's questions are the plants grown by him did not imbibe the important, and it is difficult to give answers ammonia from the air, but from the rain wa- in detail without taking up much time, as ter, because if it had, they would have grown well as space in our paper. as well when watered with spring water as The construction of farm buildings is with rain water. It also proves that charcoal subject which should be thoroughly investidust is good to absorb ammonia, and hence is gated by those who are about building, be-

In regard to rain water, Mr. P. goes on to state, that Sir Humphrey Davy calculates that if a pint of rain water contains a quarter of a grain of ammonia, a field of forty thousand square feet must receive yearly nowards. sand square feet must receive yearly upwards of eighty pounds of ammonia, or sixty-five there is no one thing which our farmers seem pounds of nitrogen. It has been found that the annual fall of rain water in England (which is a moist country) on this extent of venience of arrangement with economy of surface, is, at least, 2,500,000 pounds. This structure and good appearance. is more nitrogen than is contained in the form of vegetable albumen and gluten in 2,800 lbs. of hay, or 20,000 lbs. of beet root, which constructed a small one, the past season, that It is, however, less than the straw, roots and sufficient to allow it, and find the arrangegrains of wheat, &c., which might be made ment well worth the expense. to grow on the same surface, would contain; In regard to letting cattle run together

## of animal manures.

milk is an article of value for market, and LIME, &c. Lime, when applied to land able in the interior, where land is not so costly. to the acre.

Mr. Wilkinson, the Principal of the Mt. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. When all the Airy Agricultural Institute, in an Address be- people ask it, the Legislature will endow agfore the Dutchess County Agricultural Socie- ricultural schools on the right basis. The are in crops suitable for the purpose of soiling, we may keep more than double the nothing to teach a farmer. amount of stock that can be kept by the usual PLASTER. About a bushel of plaster to the

water rams. A good water ram will cost from \$15 to \$18. The cost of lead tube, digrass, will, if judiciously fed, keep twelve cows better than thirty-six acres would if they are suffered to run at large in the fields.

we do not know that snow really contains much nitre, which is now called saltpetre—but it contains nitrogen, which is one of the ingredients of saltpetre, and which is a strong fortilizer, and required in the growth and ma-

combines with the hydrogen which is floating is there any better way? It seems to me that about in it, and forms ammonia, -this is dis- cattle might take their ease and fat, and rich solved by the moisture in the air, and comes manure might be made in most any quantity. down with the rains and dews and snows,- I should have mentioned that the double-

Hence, farmers may see not only the land destitute of the principle, and that never

visible substance, and will escape into the agricultural paper, I believe, in which he reatmosphere unless some material be present- marked that he expected that the time would ed to absorb it, or to combine with it. soon come when the education of the farmer When your dung heap begins to heat and in his profession would be above that now of ferment, ammonia is flying off-put some soil the doctor and lawyer-that was the substance or plaster of paris or fine charcoal on it, and of it. I wish he would push ahead the time or plaster of paris or fine charcoal on it, and it will be absorbed and fastened in a form in which it can be applied to your crops.

When an animal dies and begins to putrefy, ammonia is flying off—put some earth over it, or plaster of paris or charcoal powder on it.

The ammonia will be absorbed and saved, to be placed where you desire for a fertilizer. be placed where you desire for a fertilizer. books by me and study what few moments I The value of it in rain water, or rather the can get through the day. But I shall weary

one reason why charcoal dust is valuable as a cause it involves not only the economising of

would be the yearly produce of such a field. had a cellar under a cellar, it being on a slope

therefore the farmer must supply the deficien- without being tied up, it will do well where ey of nitrogen by using manures that contain you have space enough to allot the different ammonia, and this constitutes the chief value sizes into different apartments, and straw or litter enough to keep them littered with dry bedding. For this purpose our correspond In the vicinity of towns and cities, where ent's plan we think would be a good one.

where land is high in value, we have no doubt should be slaked to a powder and harrowed that the soiling system is more profitable than in. A mixture of ashes, lime and salt, makes suffering cows to ramble over pastures. It is a good dressing for many crops-say ten doubtful if the system can be made so profit- bushels of ashes, five of lime and one of salt,

ty, observes, that if the lands near the stables United States spend about \$6,000 on each

depasturing system; four times the amount of manure may be made if properly husbanded.

Twelve acres of land of average quality, conveniently located with regard to the stables, properly apportioned with rye sown the fall preceding, southern Indian corn, and oats

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1848.

REARING AND FEEDING CALVES. Oct., and fed with two quarts of outs daily Having had thirty-four years' experience was increased with two quarts of carrots.

count of my practice; especially as I have he is fed two quarts of carrots daily, this found my method so much better than allow-winter; is a good hay, two years old the 24th ing the calves to suck their mothers. Wheth- of next May, and can be bought for seventyer the animals were intended for keepers or five dollars.

six quarts of new milk, as warm as it comes it is injurious to a young colt to feed it grain. Lenox, Jan. 28th. from the cow, in three portions-at morning, noon, and night. I carefully adhere to these three times of feeding for the first twelve weeks.

2. In the second week the milk is increased by half-a-pint at each feeding time, so that the calf receives, according to its strength, foxes are apt to wander, as near the house as not less than six and three-fourths to seven you can bait them. Then upon this chaff, quarts per day.

ceives new milk, but the milk of the previous several nights, the refuse of tallow or lard. day skimmed, always taking care to warm At first the foxes will not approach the bed, the milk slightly, and at the same time in-creasing the quantity, so that the daily ration fragments. Examine occasionally and res now seven and one-half quarts. I also plenish with a little new bait, if they have drink small portions of boiled linseed, or lin- close to the hed in one direction, not making seed meal, and crushed peas.

fourth, fifth and sixth weeks, except that the of the bait. milk is increased each week by half-a-pint at The best size for a fox-trap, when set, will very feeding time, so that in the fourth week measure about five and a-half inches across the calf receives eight and one-fourth, in the the jaws. The springs should be made of the fifth nine, and in the sixth nine and three- best steel, and not over five and a-half inches fourths quarts of milk daily; the animals also long, each spring. Rub over the trap a little ecciving more and more linseed-meal, crush- tallow, and smoke it. Make a hole in the ed peas, or rye-meal in their drinks, which snow or ground in the centre of the bed, that

fore by half-a-pint at each meal) in the seventh a slight layer, unless the trap be set during a supply is unlimited) their brook or spring af-

> 6. Whoever pays proper attention to the scraps or toasted cheese, or both, throwing feeding of his cattle will soon discover whether the portion of food named be sufficiently rich or not, and can easily add or diminish the proper quantity.

ts food as the calf; it must therefore be taught REDTOP AND ORCHARD GRASS. We have from its earliest infancy. For this purpose, n teaching them to take their food when mixed with the linseed meal &c., we generally begin by giving a small handful of oatmeal. and placing within their reach some good hay, or if the season will afford it, some green

the milk is entirely taken from them, and they ade into pulp with water, and then thinned; the daily ration being increased until the end of the second quarter from fourteen and one-

half to twenty quarts. 9. When the calves are half a year old the on to more substantial food.

10. The following is the statement of the

1. The first fourteen days, ninety-one quarts of good milk.
2. From the second to the sixth week, two

hundred and forty-two quarts of skimmed milk (twelve hours old.) 3. From the seventh to twelfth week, two

nundred and fifty-two quarts of very poor milk (twenty-four hours old.)

4. Half ewt. of linseed meal. 5. Three bushels of crushed peas.

sterling.

6. Two bushels of rye meal. 7. Hay, oats, green food &c. Total expense of these in Germany, £3

> [Farmer's Magazine. RAISING COLTS.

C. E. D.

the same size, to be planted in boxes filled MR. EDITOR-I understand by the 4th artile of the Constitution of the "North Stockbridge Association," that its members believe that "experiment is the test of opinion." MR. EDITOR: I see in your last paper, you To this I most cordially assent, but must dissent from the opinion given by Capt. Smith, 'we doubt whether a hog will do well on "that a temporary improvement is made at them.' I am satisfied from the experiments the expense of a lasting injury," by feeding of one of the most careful farmers we ever had

good effect, and soon after to two quarts with still better result—he improved well the fiext summer—lived without grain the following winter, and is now a sound, uninjured colt, taking a bold stand by the side of the best young horses. The third one, "David Ringgold," was taken from his dam the first of

in rearing calves, I hope you will excuse the He did well, felt well, and was well. His liberty I take in sending you the following ac- growth during the next summer was good;

feeders, I have always found that my method With all deference to the opinions of othbrings them soonest to perfection. It is short- ers, I have given my experience in raising colts. My object is to learn from the breeders 1. For the first week the calf receives daily of horses, whether it is a fact or a whim, that

> Berkshire Agriculturists. TRAPPING FOXES.

Take some fine hay chaff, from a horse manger, and scatter over about one yard of ground, or on snow, in the open field, where which we call a bed, and around it for some 3. In the third week the calf no longer redistance, strew a handful of fine scraps for

commence at this time to introduce into the taken any. If on the snow, always pass by any extra tracks. In a few nights they will 4. I proceed in the same manner in the approach the bed and clear the whole ground

the always luke-warm.

5. In the next six weeks I give them their the surface. Place a wad of loose tow or ood cold-with, however, more of these mix- cotton under the pan, and cover over with dry tures; the latter are always increased with ashes or sand that has been sifted. Then we the quantity of the milk, because too much spat these ashes down quite compact with a liquid food is very apt to make the calves limber stick, say about eighteen inches long, poor and pot-bellied. During this period I and one inch wide, covering the pan and jaws also take from them a portion of their milk, of the trap, when pressed, about one-fourth of adding in its place such a portion of the lin- an inch. It should be so set that a light weight seed or other substances mixed with warm would spring it. Scatter over, as at first, a water, as still to make the total quantity of thin coat of hay chaff, which is best done with each day's drink (increased as I have said be- a sieve. If there be snow, sift over the bed "In the machine we saw, the strokes were fords per minute, the head or fall they can week ten and one-half quarts, and in the procure, the elevation to be overcome, and twelfth week fourteen and one-fourth quarts not to make extra tracks about the bed; when some bits about at a distance. When once well baited, if the trap be skilfully set, there is a fair chance of taking the fox, though he 7. There can be no animal so stupid about may be an "old one." I have seen many a one caught in this way, having had some fun

A boy can tend two or three traps about as cheap as one. Level cleared land; in the woods foxes are more shy. If the trap be made fast, the fox when caught will make his escape, by eating off his foot. A small chain should be attached about eighteen inches long, secured to a stone that will weigh about four pounds; this can lay under the trap when set.

A dead carcass, horse or other animal receive in its place rye meal or crushed peas, makes a strong bait. Set two or three traps within ten rods. If the ground be free from snow, cover over with moss upon the asher or dry sand, leaving the surface of the ground as natural as possible; make use of a little bait (as before advised) on the trap; the size lrinking food is gradually lessened and thin- of a walnut, broken up, is sufficient. You ned: the quantity being regulated by the natural thirst of the animal, as it gradually takes set by the carcass, and not be annoyed by

Another mode of taking foxes is to bait xpense of bringing up a calf until one year them on a small piece of ground surrounded by water. So arrange it that the fox may leap into a natural or artificial bog, covered with moss, before he reaches the bait. The trap may be covered with moss only, on this small bog, leaving all as natural as possible; you are pretty sure to outwit them in this manner.

If a trap be set for a fox burrowed in a denhe will not pass over it for some days, unless he be much famished; if there is any other possible way of escape, he is sure to find it. Foxes deserve more credit than farmers

usually give them. They are very useful in destroying mice and insects. If one should now and then, just take a fowl or a lamb, he may be severely punished, when you catch S. W. JEWETT. Weybridge, Pt. [Albany Cultivator.

CARROTS.

grain to colts the winter previous to their being a year old. I cheerfully acknowledge that carrots than all Stockbridge farmers put tohe opinions of such a man, if based upon gether, at the time he lived here, viz: Jererecorded experiments, are entitled to great miah Vallett, carrots are good for hogs, for he weight, and if not the result of experiment, has repeatedly told the writer of this, he am willing to give them all the credit that could fat hogs with boiled carrots, mixed with rcumstances will license; but from the little meal, scalded in the carrots, faster than in experience I have had in raising colts, I must any other way. As to raising '1000 bushels' if I indulge present conviction take opposite of carrots to the acre, it has been done and round, and try to maintain it by simple facts. can be done again with good seed and a pro-Within six years I have raised three colts. pitious season. I have raised 800 measured bushels from two-thirds of an acre, and the with her dam during the winter, and they last season, I raised 95 bushels from 18 square were fed with oats in the sheaf. I have no rods of ground, and had the seed all come up, finite knowledge of the quantity of grain there would have been enough on the vacant ed to them daily, therefore I dismiss the first spots to have made up what it lacked of colt by saying that I have never discovered being 1000 bushels to the acre. But I raise colt by saying that I have never discovered any injurious effects from the grain she eat.

The second one, "Bucephalus," was taken from his dam the 20th of Oct., in good condition, but not fat. I commenced, as I was told to do, with the half pint and two potato system of feeding, but continued it only a short time as it produced so effect; the quantity was then increased to one quart with group effect and soon after to two quarts with the rows straight—a great advantage in hosgood effect, and soon after to two quarts with the rows straight—a great advantage in hoe-

way, you get the manure where you want it most; and get a great depth of soil for the roots. I had last year many carrots which measured eighteen inches long and twelve inches round. I know of no root as valuable as this; and I doubt whether, at the price they sell at here, viz: 25 cents a bushel, our farmers can obtain as much profit from the acre from any other root. Stockbridge, Feb. 4, 1848.

NO. 10'.

[Berkshire Agriculturist.

RYE REPEATED ON SAME LAND. We have more than once called the attention of our readers to the statements made by some farmers of their success in growing rye for a long course of years on one lot of land. When we mentioned those cases at one of our agricultural meetings, some farmers doubted whether we had any lands in Massachusetts that would bear such a course of cropping.

But Mr. Lawton, of Great Barrington,

tells us that a near neighbor of his, in Berkshire county, had grown rye for twenty-eight years in succession on the same lot of ground, and that the last crop was quite as good as any of the course, yielding a very handsome

The rye here, as in the other cases, was sown in August, and the stubble was all ploughed under. Who can say, till a trial is actually made, that we have not thousands of acres in Massachusetts which will produce an innual harvest of rye by proper tillage, and without manure?

All farmers have spare acres that they are mable to manure, and those are suffered to emain in an unproductive state because it is believed they will not repay the ploughing. We think it highly important to make those old fields produce enough to pay the taxes on them at the least. If we can grow a third more grain than we do by ploughing at the very best time and seeding with the proper grains, it will be a great gain for Massachu-

We know we have thousands of acres of sandy loams, producing generally but very little; yet capable of bearing buckwheat at the rate of fifteen bushels an acre. Such fields may be cultivated without manure, and the straw and grain will feed an increased number of animals that will all make manure. [Massachusetts Ploughman.

MANURE FOR WHEAT. Mr. Way, consulting chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has analysed about fifty speci mens of different sorts of wheat, and has come to the conclusion that an average crop of wheat takes out of the land the following inorganic substances:-

91 lbs. of silica
90 lbs. of phosphoric acid
4 lbs. of sulphuric acid
8 lbs of lime

6 lbs. of magnesia
1 lb. of peroxide of iron
83 lbs. of potash
1 lb lbs. of soils.

It will be seen that the most important inredients of wheat are phosphoric acid, and the alkalies, potash and soda. . If these were returned to the land in sufficient quantity, the minor mineral ingredients, such as silica, lime, magnesia, iron, &c., would in the greater umber of cases be supplied by the soil. The phosphoric acid would be most conveniently returned in bone dust, which contains from 50 to 60 per cent, of the phospates. The alkalies might be supplied singly in the shape of nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash (saltpetre). Guano is valuable, inasmuch as it comprises not only a large proportion of phospates and alkalies, but also what is of great importance, particularly to the young plant, a considerable portion of ammonia. The principal organic substances be found to be earbonic acid and itrogen, both of which exist in the air; but it is from the ammonia of decaying animal and vegetable substances that plants derive their principal supply of nitrogen, ammonia being mposed of nitrogen and hydrogen. When plant is burned, the organic portions fly off into the air, whilst the ashes comprise the mineral or inorganic ingredients. Ammonia was essential to the growth of wheat, and this might be supplied to lands which abound in all the mineral ingredients, in the shape of sulphate of ammonia, which might be manufactured from the liquor obtained from the gas works of every town.

[Journal Royal Ag. Society

ARTIFICIAL STONE. We learn from the Liverpool Journal that at a late meeting of the session of the Royal Institution of Civil Engineers, a paper was read descriptive of Mr. Frederick Ransome's process for making artificial stone. The modus operandi appeared to be simple-broken pieces of silica (common flint) being subjected for a time to the action of caustic alkali, boiling under pressure in a close vessel, formed a transparent silicated solution, which was evaporate to a specific gravity of 1,600 (distilled water being 1,000,) and was then intimately mixed with given proportions of well washed sand, broken granite, and other materials of different degrees of hardness. The paste thus onstituted, after being pressed into mould from which the most delicate impressions ere readily received, was subjected to a red heat in a stove or kiln, and thus rendered in soluble. IN. Y. Farmer.

FOWL-MEADOW GRASS. - BLUE JOINT .-Mr. Abijah Wilder, of Keene, N. H., tells us this grass flourishes in low grounds in Keene wherever it is permitted to stand late enough to shed its seeds over the ground. He says that people have been practicing the early cutting of meadow grasses and have gone to an extreme. That many are now sensible of it, and are again coming into the old and better practice of cutting late in August.

From what we can learn in regard to th

tall and rich blue-joint grass as it shoots up in many districts in New England, the want of seeding annually is the chief cause of its decline. It bears but little seed, and seldom continues to give a good burden for any great length of time. But when it stands among bushes or brakes where the acythe does not reach it, you will find it to continue to grow rank from year to year. Is not this evidence that it should be permitted to scatter its seed; or that new seed should be annually pro-cured? [Ploughman,

[Por the Maine Farmer.] QUERIES ABOUT BARNS, &c. MR. EDITOR-I have quite a number of questions I wish to ask; and I suppose it to be as cheap to make one job of asking as it would be to make two. First, then, I have got a barn to build: is it best to have a cellar under it or not? If not, I must put it where the farm will get the wash of the yard; but if I do have a cellar, OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN. I cannot save much of the wash. The con-FERTILIZING PROPERTIES OF venience of the situation for a barn with a RAIN WATER AND SNOW WATER.
In old times, it was thought that snow was Immediately connected with this question somewhat fertilizing, on account of the nitre is that of keeping cattle. I noticed, in a late it contained; and it is a remark, common at number of the Farmer, a communication from the present day, that late snows are the "poor a gentleman, stating that he let his cattle run man's manure." Many have considered these loose in the tieup, and he liked the plan for ideas mere whim; not founded on any thing several good reasons. Since I saw that com-

> From the American Jour. of Ag. and Science.] HYDRAULICS FOR FARMERS. BY C. N. BEMENT.

Experimental Ram .- Figure 11.

lons per minute, or five thousand seven hun-

Then 5)60=12; then 12-2760=580; de-

duct 30 per cent, which leaves 336 gallons per

If the machine is properly made and put

In a letter from Mr. Birkinbine, we are ad-

vised that one of his rams is now in operation,

raising with a two inch supply pipe B, over

Persons wishing rams sent to them-by

than they do. The redtop used to be almost

POTASH A PROPER POOD FOR GRAPE VINES.

ROSWELL L. COLT.

setts Agricultural Society has ordered from

dred and sixty gallons per day.

[CONCLUBED.] In order to illustrate the capacity or the ower of the Hydraulic Ram to raise water at different heights, we give the above diagram, which we take from the "American

'The experimental machine we examined." ays the editor, "was made by one of our five thousand gallons of water per day, thirty bscribers, as the piece A, of cast-iron pipe, feet high. 2 inches in the bore, and about two feet long, The simplicity of the machine and its ophaving two flanch nozzles cast on it, B and C. eration, proves its effectiveness as well as its One end of the pipe was closed, and the other open, with a flanch to connect it, about 35 of attention and repairs it will require to keep feet of two inch castor wrought iron pipe, E. it in order. The ram and pipes should of The other end of the pipe E led to an open water cask, F, placed seven feet above the of frost. ram, and this cask was supplied by a hose, at The very small expense of a ram, and pipes he rate of eight gallons per minute. Of necessary to work it, being in most cases less ourse the fall from the level of the water in than that of a wheel and pump, are strong inthe cask, is equal to a fall of seven feet, with ducements to adopt it in preference.

a stream giving eight gallons per minute." The operation of the machine is the same measuring the amount of water (unless the as those before described. seventy each minute, and plainly heard at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet. In the distance to be conveyed—can have the per day. course of two or three minutes the pipe J, proper ram and pipe sent them, with direcbecame full, and ran over the top. On meas- tions for putting it up. uring the quantity of water which was thus Rams (see Fig. 1,) and Strode's Pneumato thrown up in twelve minutes, seventy-three Hydraulic Engines, are manufactured and for feet above the level in the cask, it was found | sale by Henry P. Birkinbine, No. 17 South to be four gallons: and as during the twelve Eight street, Philadelphia. minutes, ninety-six gallons of water had pass-

ed from the water cask into the ram, it appears that it required 23 gallons of water to often spoken of the necessity, or rather the polraise one gallon to ten and a half times its icy, of our farmers sowing more kinds of grass "This experiment was continued and the indispensable, when farmers laid down their ame quantity of water, four gallons, was lands to grass, but at present very little is thrown up sixty-six feet high, in eleven min- sown in our section. We know of no better ites; fifty-three feet high, in seven minutes, hay than is made by a mixture of clover, and forty-two feet in four minutes. Thus, berds-grass, and redtop; and if there is a good in the first trial, the machine required twentyeight gallons of water to throw up four gal- ter. This last kind is hardly ever sown with lons to six times the height of the fall. It us. Indeed many have never seen it. We would have been easy to have made the head shall have more to say on this subject ere long. of water ten, twenty, or thirty feet high, and Grass is the most profitable crop that our

a series of interesting experiments might be farmers can cultivate. It is their sheet anchor. made to ascertain experimentally the relative It is the basis of beef, and mutton, and wool, differences in the momentum of water de- and milk, and butter, and cheese, and horse scending from a greater or less distance; the labor, and ox labor, and many other essentials fall of seven feet, however, was preferred, in to the farm, and he is wise who looks out for order to give the machine the ability to throw a good crop of it, whether for hay or grazing. up water to more than ten times the height of the fall, a difference which would not often TURNIP AND GOOSE. A prize cup has been occur. Whether a fall of seventy feet instead awarded to a Mr. Richards, by the Abergavof seven, would have thrown up the same anny Farmers' Club, England, for the best relative quantity of water four hundred and crop of early turnips, which amounted to wenty feet, is a question we confess we are twenty-five tons to the acre.

not able to solve.

At Colchester, a monstrous turnip was exbibited, which had been hollowed out and fillthirty or forty feet long, or the valve G ed with a fat goose and apples enough for will not work; almost all the water ran out of sauce. This must have been nearly as large t, when the water cask was put directly over as the Ohio "punkin," in which an old sow the ram. The valve made fifty strokes per wintered and came out in the spring with a minute. It is not necessary to have the pipe fine litter of pigs. E a perfectly straight one, but it may be bent to suit the inequalities of the ground and may even be bent at right angles, as shown in the Having, last year, seen it stated in a paper, sketch K. It is far better, though, to have that the ashes of grape vines contained a large the pipe straighter."

The hydraulic ram, when properly constructed, it is said, is not liable to get out of structed, it is said, is not liable to get out of with equal quantities of earth, in which I order, or to require repairs; lapse of time, or noted the following results: nuddy water passing through them may give
No. 1, was supplied, when necessary, with
pure water, and in a given time, increased 6 ecome necessary the machine can be easily inches in length. detached from the pipes and carried in one hand for convenient repairing. It is also said whale-oil soap, and in the same length of the height to which one of these machines can time acquired 9 inches of growth. raise water is limited only by the power of valves and pipes to resist the pressure. A moderate sized one has been made to send it grew 18 inches in length! water to a perpendicular height of three hundred feet. On this principle, works have been erected at Marley, in France, which signs of fruit; whereas No. 3, retained its raised water in a continuous stream, to the leaves three weeks later, and in the course of height of one hundred and eighty-seven feet. Indeed, a ram has been made in England, to which, of course, were not suffered to grow. raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a This shows the importance of knowing what perpendicular height of one hundred and kinds of salts go to form wood and fruit, in hirty-four feet, in twenty-four hours, with a order that we may apply such manures to the

ead of only four and a half feet. ead of only four and a half feet.

There are two rules for ascertaining how I wish we could have full analysis made of such a given stream of water will raise,much a given stream of water will raise.— our great staple, Indian corn, including the First, find how many times higher the water grain, cob, stalk, and blades. to be raised than the fall of the driving power; then by adding an 0, to the number, Paterson, N. J. [American Agriculturist. and dividing by seven, you can ascertain the number of gallons that will be required to force up a single gallon of water.

Second, measure the amount of water dis- Paris, at a cost of about \$800, the figure of a harged by the stream in a given time. As- horse of full size, so constructed as to admit certain the greatest amount of head or fall that can be obtained, and the elevation to which the water is to be raised. Then divide the elevation by the head or fall, and the amount of water by the quotient. Deduct 30 admirably adapted to agricultural schools, and per cent, from this result and it will give the would afford the pupils accurate and useful amount delivered in the given time. For ex- information, scarcely to be obtained in any ample, suppose an elevation of sixty feet, other way.
with a fall of five feet. The supply four gal-

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1848.

"FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL."

A query for the Boston Cultivator. Ever since the Maine Farmer has been in existence, it has been the aim of all connected with it to meet all competition in a fair, open and honorable manner; considering the community a field of labor, to the fruits of which every one was entitled to a share who came in as a laborer in an open and fair manner. We have never had cause to complain of any until the present time.

The Boston Cultivator has always been a welcome exchange, and with its editorial management we are pleased and willing to accord to it our testimony of respect and cordial good will. It is published and owned by Otis Brewer, Esq., of Boston, who says in his announcement of terms:

Terms, \$2,00 in advance, or \$2,50 if delayed six mon-No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are pr Terms, \$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if delayed six months. No paper will be discontinued until nll arrearages are paid. All subscriptions out of New England must be paid strictly in advance; and at the expiration of the time paid for, the paper will be stopped.

27 Any person who should offer the Cultivator at a less sum than two dollars a year, may be considered an imposter. And should any person attempt to vary from this rule, we wish the subscribers to immediately report the case to the publication office, and request their paper discontinued, unless they are willing to receive it at two dollars per year.

Lars per year.

! We do not allow our agents to operate for other publications; should they do so, we wish to be immediately informed of it.

Now, to all this we have no objection if lived up to. But either it is not lived up to, or there are imposters in Maine, offering the Cultivator, and obtaining subscribers, on terms very different from the above and at much less prices. We are credibly informed that there are persons, calling themselves agents for the Cultivator, who are forming clubs to take it at reduced prices-that they even go so far as to give the use of the paper three months if they will subscribe at the end of that time; and we have proof positive that they let subscribers have it at a less price than the published terms of the Maine Farmer, which are \$1.75 in advance.

If this is authorized by the proprietor, then are his published terms not true. If it is not authorized by him, then are there imposters in the State, which he had better look after.

We are not prompted by any little jealousies in regard to obtaining subscribers in Maine. We claim no exclusive rights to this or any other State, and we bid you God speed in any honest endeavors to spread light and knowledge among the people here and elsewhere; but let us have fair play and a fair understanding, and when we read your terms, expressed so strong and positively as the above, let us have the satisfaction of knowing that they say what is meant, and will be strictly adhered to: and that they come from a brother craftsman, in whose integrity can be placed implicit confidence and reliance.

Town Meeting. At the annual meeting for the election of town officers and the transaction of town business, on Monday last, Jos. J. Eveleth was chosen Moderator; Daniel Pike, Town Clerk; Eph. Ballard, John A. and, having but little motion, shows no ice J. J. Eveleth, Treasurer and Collector; and David Bronson, Town Agent.

The following sums of money were voted by the meeting:

For support of Schools. \$3,900 " Highways, 4,000 " support of Poor, 2,000

In speaking of the manner in which the town officers for the year past have performed their several trusts, the Auditors, in their report, use the following language:

'The duties of the Selectmen, Treasure and Collector, seem to have been performed with the usual care and fidelity which has marked the administration of the affairs of the town for several years past."

IMPROVEMENT IN SPINNING FLAX. We see by an exchange paper that an improvement has been made in the mode of spinning flax by Robert Patterson of New Hartford, Oneida county, New York. By his process the necessity of hatchelling is entirely done away. and it is said he makes a very superior thread by his machine from flax that has never been hatchelled at all. If this be true, one very tedious and laborious operation is dispensed with in the process of manufacturing so useful an article, and we hope it may lead to an increase of the manufacture.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS IN CANADA. There has been some remodelling of the agricultural publications in the Canadas during this winter. The British American Cultivator, commenced and edited by W. G. Edmundson, and the Canada Farmer, edited by Win. Mc-Dougall, have been united, under the title of "The Agriculturist and Canadian Journal," and is edited by the above named two gentlemen. It is published in Toronto, Upper Canada. This union will ensure strength and stability to the work, and make it a valuable one for that section of the Canadas.-We wish them success.

In Lower Canada, a new publication has been commenced, entitled the "Agricultural Journal and Transactions of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society." We presume it is under the editorial charge of Wm. Evans, Esq., of Montreal, a gentleman who takes a deep interest in the agriculture of that section of country. It cannot fail of being a valuable publication to the farmers of that region, and if wise they will give it a liberal support.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY. The new edition of Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., Boston, is one of the best, if not the best, dictionaries in the English language. We have examined it somewhat carefully, and are much pleased with the arrangement of the matter as well as with the amount of valuable knowledge it conveys. There is one feature which is very convenient, and that is this: It contains all the scientific terms, and also an explanation of Latin phrases which have now become a part of our language, such as prima facie, cateris paribus, vice versa, &c. &c. The mechanical execution of the work is admirably well done, and it is a cheap and useful book. For sale at Stanwood's, Fen-

Bunst. The hoiler attached to a steam saw-mill in Charleston, S. C., burst up on the 15th ult. with tremendous force. The body of the boiler, supposed to weigh not less than two tons, passed through a wooden building, and killed a negro man as it passed along. In then lodged itself in a pile of wood, throwing It in all directions, one of the sticks striking and breaking John Hadrick's leg.

no's, and Gaubert's.

This is one of the most curious phenomena of nature, and as yet no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of its production has ever fallen under our observation. It is well known that water freezes at twenty-nine degrees. For the satisfactory is not to the satisfactory explanation of the mode of its production has ever fallen under our observation. The lecturer stated that most people had

ing the past winter unusual quantities of one must often fail in attempts to direct it this substance have formed in the immediate operations.

were induced to stop some moments and witness the singular phenomenon. The surface of the river for a mile or more above and below the opening was frozen to the depth of eight or ten inches. The current at this point were quite and smaller and the surface. The current at this point were quite and smaller and the more above and the current at this point were quite and smaller and the current at pear, being carried downward by the rapidity upon others, so as to produce the most pleas-of the current. From appearances, the anchor urable emotion, he had complete success. ice in the immediate vicinity of this point was formed with great rapidity, but why the process of congelation should occur at the ottom of the stream, is the mystery we occurs previous to a storm of rain, and that the tions mentioned above, viz., a shallow

tial to its formation. obliged to some of our scientific cotemporaries for a satisfactory explanation of the phe-Lewiston Journal. Without assuming to be one of our friend's scientific" cotemporaries, we will suggest

most favorable for its production. This, how-

quite different conditions, renders it quite prob-

an explanation. Anchor ice, as it is called, forms at the bottom of streams, or in the middle of streams,

or wherever there is a current. Hence it frequently forms at the bottom of flumes, where the water gushes out of the crevices at the bottom and edges of the gate and holds it down, or anchors it. Sometimes it forms at the instant when the gate is started, and holds on like a giant. We conceive the true cause of it to be this. It has been found that if water be kept quiet, or without much motion, it can be cooled down three or four becomes cooled down below the ice point, same thing at the same time. until the gate is started, when an agitation being made among the particles, it immediately shoots out into ice and clogs all up.

In the case mentioned above, of the opening through the ice of the river, which exhibited so much anchor ice, might not the cause of the phenomenon be this? The water above the rapid was probably nearly motionless:that is, the current was slow, gentle, and comparatively sluggish. In this place the water became cooled down below the ice forming point, and moved lazily along, until it met the pitch of the "rips;" when, owing to the sudden shaking of the particles, they shot out into ice, which rose and sunk and

tumbled about as the current directed. It formed at the bottom of the stream, be cause the over-cooled water there met with obstructions which shook it into ice.

SPOILT. The Lewiston Journal spoils the Portland Advertiser's story of "Yankees hard Briggs attempted to strengthen the ice for a track by throwing water upon it. The next liquid element."

INDIANA. In 1816 Indiana contained sixty Christianity"—converted Ireland. thousand inhabitants: it now numbers more than a million. Twenty-one years ago, Indianapolis, the capital, was found by a blazed track through the forest. It now contains six thousand inhabitants.

Sona-FIED COFFEE. An exchange paper

SPEED OF LIGHTNING. Some body has estimated the speed of electricity on a copper wire to be two hundred and eighty-eight thousand miles in a second. This would carry it round the globe forty thousand times an hour. airth quicker than that.

IMPORTANT TO SHAD-DERS. The Courie says "fresh shad are in the Philadelphia market," What of that? Salt shad are in

ANTI-JEW. The commercial assemblies of admit Jews to all their privileges, by a majority of seventy-seven votes.

PROTESTANT NUNNERY. Dr. Pusey has got up what he calls a Protestant Nunnery, in Regents Park, London; and it is said the the Mahometan getting a little ahead of some rules are more strict than the Catholic establishments of the same kind.

Dog REVENUE. The Examiner, published in Toronto, U. C., says that the tax on dogs in Niagara district amounted to £46 15s. Either a heavy tax or great many dogs!

PRESENTMENTS IN NEW YORK. The grand jury of New York have presented to the court the following as nuisances: the young beggars in the streets who beg for a living— Dr. Collier's "model artists," who beg by indecently exposing themselves at exhib and the usury laws of the State, which indi rectly make beggars by gouging money from

sand and three hundred patients, one half of them down with this fever.

LYCEUM.

It is well known that water freezes at twentynine degrees Fabrenheit, and that ice, being
specifically lighter than water, swims upon its
surface, forms a covering for it, and thus prevents entire congelation of all collections of
fresh water in cold latitudes.

This is a wise provision of nature, otherwise our streams during the winter season,
would become totally obstructed, or in other
words, our waters during the cold of winter
words, our waters during the cold of winter
would become solid masses of ice. And yet
contrary to the ordinery operations of nature,
we have in certain localities and under certain
circumstances, precisely the result which nature has been careful to guard against. During the past winter unusual quantities of

this substance have formed in the immediate vicinity of the falls, and although it has afforded no obstruction to the operations of machinery, a mile below it has entirely filled the bed of the river in certain places, and has thus, as the water in the river has subsided, given to the ice the appearance of havile sided, given to the ice the appearance of the with the thought, adapted to the comprehensive of the sudies. And here the lectures To persuade, emotion must be excited. To sing been thrown up in the central part of the sion of the auditor. And here the lecturer stream. A few weeks since as we were passing up river, we noticed an opening through the artificial dignity—the drawling tone—the ice of some eight or ten feet in diameter, inflated sentences-which characterize to and from the unusual quantities of anchor ice many of the sermons from our pulpits—the there presenting itself at the surface, we foreign ingredients which constitute the staple

point was quite rapid and swollen, and the bottom rocky. The night preceding had been intensely cold. For some moments the surface of the water would be perfectly clear, and then perhaps for five or ten minutes large mastery of the professor over his own dequantities of the anchor ice would present partment—for in enchaining the attention of itself at the surface and as suddenly disap- the audience, and in enforcing his own thoughts

The lecture, on Friday evening, by Mr. Wakefield, before the Lyceum, upon the subwould be glad to have solved. A friend, who ject of the Electro-magnetic Telegraph, was has long been conversant with this subject, one of a highly instructive and interesting naobserves that its formation almost always ture. The lecturer gave a lucid exposition of the manner in which man may hold conrapid stream with a stony bottom, are the verse with his fellow, though the distance of many hundreds of miles may separate them. ever, furnishes no solution of the mystery, and the fact that it frequently forms under the mechanism of the telegraph illustrated in matical whether any one of them is essen-al to its formation. We would be much "pen" at the several stations arranged in different parts of the hall. The principle is no other than that the magnet will attract iron. A current of electricity being excited at any one station, and made to pass around the magnet, at the several stations, or at any one of them, the "pen," which is loaded at one end with iron, is attracted to the magnet, while the other end is brought to bear against and indent a paper which is made to revolve by means of clock-work. So long as the current passes, so long the iron is attracted-the moment the current ceases that moment the magnet loses its power, and the pen returns. It is therefore by the longer or shorter continnance of the current that the characters or letters are formed upon the paper. The duration of the current depends, of course, updegrees below the ice forming point, (which breaking the circuit the "pen" is restored to on the time the circuit is kept entire. By is put down on Fahrenheit's thermometer at its former position—and by the repeated 32°,) but if quick motion be made among the breaking and restoring of the current, converparticles thus cooled down, it instantly shoots into crystals of ice. Now, in flumes the water the stations, may thus be made to write the

> The little apparatus of Mr. Wal well adapted to simplify the subject so that a child could understand it. The lecture was concluded by the explosion

> of the sub-marine battery, by means of elec-

The Rev. James O'Reilly, of this town, the Catholic clergyman, gave a lecture before the Lyceum on Monday evening, upon "Ireland and the Church." After alluding to her probable Phonician

origin-to her early superstitions-to her mercial enterprise and interests in the early ages-be spoke of the introduction of Christianity within her borders,-and to St. Patrick he ascribed in glowing terms the honor of having first planted the cross and promulgated the glorious plan of salvation

among her inhabitants. The birth place of St. Patrick, the lecturer would not undertake then to determine-Scotland claimed it-France claimed it-but "whatever country rocked his cradle, Ireland to beat." It says: "It is true at one time Mr. was the field of his labors, and Ireland holds the urn which contains his sacred ashes."

The labors and influence of the Saint were day, however, the weather moderated, and somewhat dwelt upon and eloquently describice, track and all, was converted into the ed, the result of which was, that he was enabled "to present to Deity the greenest laurel that ever adorned the brow of triumphant

The Rev. gentleman spoke feelingly and truthfully of the persecutions and distresses which have for so long a period afflicted the land of his fathers-but without dwelling long upon the melancholy theme, he passed to a consideration of the glorious stars which have says that if forty or fifty grains of carbonate shone, and those which still shine in her literof sodu be added to a pound of roasted cof- ary firmament-claiming for her, in respect fee, it will very much improve the flavor of to talent and genius, the highest rank among

He is a true, whole-souled son of Erinpossessed of genuine Irish eloquence, which thrills the hearer and carries him along irresistibly with the speaker. He closed by eulogizing O'Connel as the "first and only man We might run a telegraph through Symme's who had conquered nations and disenthralled hole and send the news t'other side of the millions without the shedding of one tear, or the spilling of one drop of human blood,"

VELVET CARPETS. The Messrs. PettesS. Co., of Boston, have established a manufactory in Roxbury for the manufacture of Tapestry Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Carpets. They have succeeded in making an article Hamburg have rejected the proposition to equally as good as the English, and they sell them equally as cheap.

Sultan has issued a decree abolishing the Slave Markets throughout his Empire. Christians?

"PRETTY MEAN." We hear of an awful mean man down east—say in Portland—who every night gives each of his little children a cent to go to bed without supper. But the meanest part of the transaction is, that, he sits up himself till after the children have fallen to sleep, when he goes to their bed fallen to sleep, when he goes to their bed, steals the pennies from them, and then buys them off again the next night with the same coin. It is also said that he has followed the actice so long that the pennies are getting thin that the children question their value.

Good, but not new. All but the last sectence of the story went the rounds years ago. The mean man's location was then "out west" -say Sangammon county, Illinois, where, as Ship Feven. This fearful disease is said the boy wrote his father to induce him to go to be raging in New Orleans. The charity and settle there, "almighty mean men get hospital in that city had, not long since, one office." Had a New Yorker penned the above "spuibob," he would have written, "down east-say in Boston."

MURDER OF CAPT. SMITH.

A brief statement of the cold-blooded murder of Captain Joseph A. Smith, of the schr. sad effect of chloroform upon a young man in Atlantic, of Bangor, Maine, was published in New Bedford, who foolishly inhaled a quantthe papers a short time since. The following ity for the "fun of it," and was thrown into letter, published in the Boston Post, containing the full particulars of this sad affair, is from the U. S. Consul at Ponce, to the U. S. Marshal of the District of Boston. Consulate of the United States of America Ponce, Porto Rico, Jan. 25th, 1848.

Sir—On Saturday, the 15th day of the present month of January, the American schooner Atlantic, of the burden of 128 86-95 schooner Atlantic, of the burden of 128 50-95 tons, belonging to Bangor, Captain Joseph A. Smith, master, was cleared at the Custom House of this port, in ballast, bound for the port of Wilmington, N. C., and sailed on the next morning on her voyage. On Tuesday afternoon, the 18th instant, the said schooner met her death in the most awful manner, from returned to this port, and anchored in the the use of this fushionable but most dangerharbor about four o'clock, P. M., asking for ous preparation. About three weeks ago, the a visit. The pilot who brought the vessel in ether was employed to allay the toothache; having reported that a mutiny had taken place on board, and that the captain was lying dangerously wounded, the undersigned went The apparent death, however, was only off with the visit boat.

On arriving on board, the mate reported

that the two mutineers had jumped overboard and were drowned. On proceeding to the cabin I found the captain lying in his berth, with dangerous wounds in his head, which was clotted with blood. The Queen's doctor finding it inconvenient to dress the wounds on board, I directed the captain to be carried on shore, which was effected by dusk, and the wounds were dressed. From the time I first saw him until his wounds were dressed. Capt. Smith remained to appearance stupefied.— On the next day he spoke a little, but without connection, and consequently I was not able to add his declaration to those which precede this statement. He lingered on, though most of the time insensible to surrounding objects, although with every succor which skillful physicians, and the unceasing attentions of his consignees, Don Juan Prats & Co., and the assistance of his friends could provide for him, until last night, at about 10 o'clock, P. M., when he died, and his body was hermetibe shipped on board the schr. Atlantic, to be sent home to his family for burial.

From all the examinations which I have been able to make of the particulars of the tragedy on board, and from the depositions attached, it appears that on the evening of the same day in which she sailed from this port, namely, on Sunday, the 16th instant, the schr Atlantic having encountered head winds an-chored about twelve miles to leeward of this port, that the winds remaining unfavorable, the schooner was still at anchor on Tuesday, the 18th instant—that about 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, the captain, Joseph A. Smith, seated on a block on the starboard side of the deck, near and a little abaft the foremast, with his back to the galley, was splicing the forelift. Jefferson Adams Smith, a seaman, and brother to the captain, was standing abreast of the foremast, with his head down, worming the end of the forelift. The mate, John Harding Smith, was at work splicing the lift into the eyebolt of the fore yard, on a temporary stage placed over the spot where the captain was sitting. Enoch Chase, a seaman, was up in the fore top, tarring down the William Hall, a seaman, was working in the larboard fore rigging. The position of the cook, George Webster, is not stated in Such being the positions and occupations of

the captain and crew, a blow and a cry out from the captain was heard, when the cook was seen striking him with an axe on the head, by which blows the captain was felled to the deck. Leaving the captain, the cook attacked his brother, Jefferson A. Smith, who round, and saw the seaman, William Hall, the hatchet away from him; in doing which Hall was thrown down from off the stage on to the deck, when the mate pursuing him, he

charged it, but missed him,-the mate then with a deluge, and became sappy enough.advancing towards the cook, the latter drew Some mischievous chap went and poured a second pistol from his shirt bosom, and the mate dodging, he fired it at the captain's brother, and missed him also. The mate whole got wet and friz down. then again made after the cook, when the latter drew a third pistol and snapped it at the London astronomers attribute the present mate again made at the cook, when the latter mild winter to the approach of the comet that night-heads saw Hall holding on by the chain; blow the comet up. moment the latter saw the mate he let go and struck out towards the land. After swimming about two rods, he turned and came back towards the vessel again. The mate called to him to come on board, but behe could reach the vessel he sunk and was drowned.

The seaman, Enoch Chase, being frightened, remained up in the foretop till Hall was frowned, when he came down on deck. The eratives at Fall River turned out not long captain was then carried down into the cabin and placed in his berth, and the mate, in order turned in again and gone to work. to obtain assistance for him, hoisted the anchor and made sail for Ponce, where, as already stated, the schooner arrived on the afternoon

of the same day.

In the chest of the cook, George Webster, pig-sty till she died, has been sentenced to I found in addition to articles of clothing, a the penitentiary for life. Would it have been powder flask, some powder in a rag, bullets and percussion caps. In the chest of the seaman, William Hall, there were three bullet moulds, several bullets, bright as though freshly cast, and percussion caps. From the circumstance of there having been no quarrel Polk, eenamost caught Santa Anna. They with the captain, or ill words among the captured his staff and the guidons and colors crew, from the beginning of the voyage up to but didn't even get a leg of the old rat him-that period, it does not admit of a doubt, that self, for he took to the chapparal. The only the mutineers supposing, as he left in ballast, that captain Smith would have the proceeds

of his cargo with him, made their murderous attacks for the purpose of robbery.

The conduct of the mate for coolness, presence of mind and intrepidity—as evidently alone to his daring the safety of the vessel, and consequently the lives of the survivors, are due,—is highly extolled here, and the merchants of this port, as well as the masters of American vessels now in this harbor, considering it due to him to be placed in charge of the schooner Atlantic, I have given him command of the same as captain.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. C. GALLAHER, U. S. Consul.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. A destructive fire occurred in Albany, New York, on the night of the first instant. Eighteen buildings Perley, the Atlas' Washington correspondent were destroyed. Loss estimated at about in one of his letters gives the following des \$50,000—insured for about \$20,000. A jour-neyman printer named Gillespie, and a lad Fraener, on his arrival at the capital. Mr. named O'Toole, were killed.

Is LUCK. Some of the generous lady readers of the Liberty Standard have made Bro. "Mustang" has ably corresponded with the Willey a present of a Buffalo coat. He New Orleans Delta.

CHLOROFORM.

Last week we published an account of the violent convulsions, which lasted for the space of sixteen hours. Since then two melancholy cases have come to hand, which show that it is rather a dangerous agent, even in the hands of those who are deemed skillful operators.

The York True Sun of last week, (and we have seen the same statement credited to several of the New York papers,) chronicles the

trance, or protracted swoon; for on opening the coffin a few days ago, the unfortunate girl had turned over upon her face, and, in her agony and desperation, she had actually destroyed two of her fingers, on recovering from her temporary death by ether. The coroner's investigation should elicit the fact as to who prescribed a remedy which produced this most frightful result."

The "Queen City," published in Cincinnati, under date of the 24th ult., gives the following melancholy case:

"DEATH BY CHLOROFORM. Mrs. Simonds, wife of Mr. Simonds, a planemaker, on Fourth street, died yesterday afternoon, while inder the influence of chloroform, at Dr. Meredith's (dentist) office on Sixth street. We called at the Doctor's office last night to get the particulars of this lamentable occurrence, and believe that we gained them correctly. The lady is represented to have been very healthy and of much energy of character. The chloroform was administered to her by Dr. Meredith, from a sponge, on which had been dropped between twenty-five and thirty drops. While she was under its influ-ence, Dr. Saxton (dentist) extracted three or

four roots in a very decayed condition. The operation was performed in a brief space of time and with little difficulty. Previous to the extraction of the last root, the lady raised her hand as though wishing the dentist to desist, when he remarked to her that it was the last one, and could be done with ease, wishing her to put down her hand. With this request she complied, and placed her hand on the chair in a favorable position. A short time after this root was taken out she seemed to revive for a moment, and was then seized with violent convulsions, after the cessation of which she became gradually insensible. Every effort was made to restore her,

but in vain. The vital spark had fled.

Doctors Mussey, Lawson, and several other
physicians of note were called in to examine case, and the circumstances were carefully investigated. We did not learn the de-cision. This is the first death of this charac-ter which has occurred in our country, and the circumstances demand investigation of the causes of the strictest and most careful

Mrs. Simonds has left a youthful and promising family of four children and an affectionate husband, inconsolable at her melancholy and heart-rending death, taken away withou a moment's warning, in the vigor and bloom

DR. COOLIDGE'S TRIAL will commence in this town next Tuesday. The Journal underescaped the blow of the axe by jumping under it and seizing the cook, who jerked himself loose again. When the mate heard the cry the witness on account of whose illness the of the captain, he started to jump down to trial was deferred, has so far recovered that assist him, but hearing some one jump down he will probably be able to attend." The coming at him, with a hatchet raised to strike Blake will take charge of the trial of Cool-The mate sprung at him and caught idge." We have heard nothing of the kind intimated here.

ran to the bow and jumped overhoard.

The mate then turned towards the cook, that were to be sent through the Post Office Cooling the Flames. The Valentines when the latter aimed a pistol at him, dis- of New Haven, on last Valentine's day, met bucket of water into the letter box, and the

ran aft, and the mate still pursuing him, they say promised to show its head in March jumped over the taffrail, sunk immediately, and was not again seen. The mate then went forward to look after Hall, and getting on the COL. FREMONT. This gellant officer ha

> stated, and has resigned-thus ends that scrape. TURN OUT AND TURN IN. The factory on

wretch in Canada who confined his wife in a

ALMOST COTCHT. Col. Hays and Major

way to catch him is to tree him as they did in BABY JUMPERS IN ENGLAND. They advertise American Baby Jumpers in England,-

They must be fine things for John Bull to break bis calves in. POSTPONING TO THE LAST MINUTE. Methodist preacher, illustrating the propens ty of mankind to "wait a little longer," that if they actually believed the second com

ing was to take place on the 23d of March, at three o'clock P. M., they would delay all preparation till half past two. THE MAN WHO BROUGHT THE TREATY. F., is a printer, and for some time past has

been in Mexico, and over the signature of

Willey a present of a Buffalo coat. He warmly acknowledges the gift, as in duty bound.

SLAVE TRADE. From statements made to the English House of Commons, it appears that during the past year 210,000 negroes have been shipped from Africa to slave markets, and it is computed that 178,000 of them died on the passage.

IRON MASTER'S CONVENTION. The iron masters and dealers of Pennsylvania have called a convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 22d instant. They will probably request Congress to put up the duty a trifle on English iron, it being so low that all the trade is centering across the water. Orders for English railroad iron to the amount of five millions of dollars have already been sent over.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. FUNERAL OF MR. ADAMS.

in this city, not even at the funeral of Gen. Harrison. The occasion was, however, very different from that. The feeling of the public, though solemn, was not on this occasion, one of gloom; and the object appeared to be, less to express grief at the happy death, than admiration of the illustrious life of the decept Russia. "In fact," adds the Universe according to the reported solutions are cording to the reported solutions are cording to the reported solutions.

According to an order from the War Department, many guns were fired from sunrise till 12 o'clock. The Executive Departments were put in mourning and many of the private buildings in Pennsylvania Avenue were also hung with black. The stores were closed, and all business suspended. The various bundred whale ships that flock to that n societies and public bodies commenced form-ing at eleven o'clock, and moved toward the Capitol under military escort. The crowd in and around the Capitol was unprecedented.

Many people had come in from the country around to witness the ceremonies. A large portion of the Legislature of Maryland, and many citizens from Annapolis and Baltimore were present.

At ten minutes before 12 o'cloclathe Speak er called the House to order, at which moment the bell on Capitol Hill commenced its solemn tolling, as the signal for the commencement of the ceremonies. The President of the United States and Heads of the Departments entered the hall-the former 900,000 square miles; consequently more than taking his seat on the right of the Speaker. The Judges of the Supreme Court in their gowns; the Officers of the Army and Navy, in full uniform; the Foreign Ministers and their suites, in splendid costume, followed, and took their seats upon the right and left of ulation of the acquired territory may be set the area in front of the Speaker's chair. The down as follows: Senate of the United States then entered with the Vice President, the latter taking his seat on the Speaker's left. Mr. C. F. Adams and others of the family, and friends of the deceased, occupied a range of seats provided for them at the left of the area.

Webster and Davis and the Massachusetts have recently settled in California. We shall delegation, as mourners, in black scarfs and probably not be far out of the way if we call bands, entered the hall, preceding the coffin, the population of these vast regions at preswhich was brought in in the charge of Pall ent, one hundred thousand. Bearers and the Committee of Arrangements.

There is one article in the treaty which in The coffin was placed on the bier in the area, said to be the principal ground of hostility on in front of the Speaker. After depositing the the part of the Senators from Texas. It coffin those who had it in charge remained provides that all grants of land in Texas, standing around it for a number of minutes in made to British subjects by the Mexican govimpressive silence, while the whole assembly ernment, prior to the revolution in that State, The coffin, which was of lead inclosed in

with black silk velvet, trimmed with silver. silver, heart-shaped plate, decorated with spread eagle, bears the following inscrip- the richest and most valuable in that cou tion, which was written at the request of the and therefore will not be abandoned on either Massachusetts delegation, by Daniel Webster, side, without a struggle of no ordinary ear-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An inhabitant of Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, Died,
A citizes of the United States,
In the Capitol at Washington,
February 23, 1648,
Having served his country for half a century,
And
Enjoyed its highest Honors. The hangings over the Speaker's chair were suspended in black, as also was the figure of History, over the principal entrance, and the portraits of Washington and Lafay-

The Chaplain of the House, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, opened the service with prayer.— This was followed by a solemn dirge sung by the choir in the Ladies' Gallery. An appro-priate address was delivered by the Chaplain, occupying about fifty minutes. The closing bymn was sung by the choir, and the funeral procession was then formed, moving through

itol, where the carriages were in waiting. The funeral car, though simple, was very tasteful and elegant. The bier was decorat-

tant Episcopal Church.

sublime teachings. Not one of all of them read to the Senate, could say, as the venerable John Quincy Adams recently said to a friend, that ever since If it be true, will Mr. Pena y Pena's governbe was thirty years old, he had been accustomed, among the first things, to read the Bible every morning. With few interruptions, he has followed the practice over half to Mexico, with information of his recom-

FIRE, LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. A despatch from Cincinnati, dated the 28th ult.

wharf boat, were all destroyed by fire this day evening: morning, a little after midnight, while moored "Despatche

which is a total loss. Besides

of the citizens of St. Albans and vicinity, held of the citizens of St. Albans and vicinity, held
15th ult., at the Town Hall in St. Albans, for
the purpose of considering the subject of
a Railroad from Waterville to Bangor, the
meeting was organized by choosing Thomas
P. Tenney, Esq., Chairman, and Harris
Garcelon, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and the following resolutions among others, passed:

Two articles of the treaty were stricken
out yesterday. One of them was that confirming Mexican land grants, &c. The indications last evening were favorable to the ratification of the treaty were stricken
out yesterday. One of them was that confirming Mexican land grants, &c. The indications last evening were favorable to the ratification of the treaty. Great efforts will be
made to take the final question to-day."

In the Boston Atlas of Monday morning,
we find the following despatch from New

ing resolutions among others, passed:

Resolved, that the public attention having been directed to the construction of a Rail
"A despatch from Washington transportation of the various communication and transportation of the various commodities of the country, and that those who live as we do, far from market and navigable waters, have a deep and abiding interest in their construc-

Resolved, that a Railroad from Waterville or some other point on the Kennebec river, to Bangor, passing through Skowhegan, Canan, Hartland, St. Albans, Corinna, Dexter, Garland, Corinth and Levant, will be found of an easy grade, and far more advantageous to the stockholders and the public than a more ing, says: southern route. Resolved, that Sullivan Lothrop, John Wil-

Miss Fox, and Mrs. Hare has got divorced from him on that account.

THE TREATY.

The Treaty, now before the Senate for its eration, will be, for some time, withou Washington, Feb. 26.

The funeral of the late Ex-President Adams was celebrated to-day, with great solemnity, and every manifestation of deep feeling. A more impressive scene was never witnessed in this city, not even at the funeral of Gen.

Harrison. The occasion was, however, very "we acquire, according to the reported stip lations of the treaty, all the best ports on the gion." The bay of San Francisco, says the Newark Daily Advertiser, is large enough to The bay of San Francisco, says the mmodate all the shipping in the work

The Livery 6 o'clo Bostot The gales, 21 day We and c Times 'The contin His expire other year.

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We quote the following estimates: Upper California, Lower California, Part of Sonora, say

The remaining part of Mexico, which will be one-third of the territory of the Mexican States, as it existed before the war, (exclusive of Texas,) is to be ceded to the United

From the most authentic accounts, the pop-The Californias, New Mexico.

some additions for the tribes After a prayer of some minutes, Senators for the emigrants from the United States who

made to British subjects by the Mexican govshall be confirmed. Wherever the grants contain the qualification of occupation, the mahogany, was silver mounted and covered treaty enjoins possession as soon as practica-

These lands are represented as being among nestness. Mr. Rusk has signified his intention to move for the striking out of this article; and upon it most of the strength of opposition to the treaty will be concentrated. This article is said to have been inserted through the influence of the British Agents in

Mexico, who were chiefly instrumental in arranging the treaty. To Mexico, the question is one of no practical importance; for it must be indifferent to her, by whom the lands of Texas are owned or occupied. If the agent of the Rothschilds has advanced two millions to the Government at Queretaro, as is reported, it may give another shape to British in-fluences in Mexico; and some arrangements may be effected by which these grants, should they be refused by our Senate, may be acodated between Mexico and Great Britain. [Boston Atlas.

THE TREATY. The Washington correthe Rotunda to the East Portico of the Cap- spondent of the Philadelphia North American thus writes respecting the Treaty.

ed with funeral urns, and the canopy over the Mexico, of the 9th of February, who recomcoffin was surmounted by an Eagle—the whole being covered with velvet and crape. The car was drawn by six elegant white horses, caparisoned in black, and led by grooms in white scarfs.

The Guneral cortege, preceded by a troop grooms in white scarfs.

The funeral cortege, preceded by a troop of horse and a battallion of infantry, moved in long and imposing procession to the Conin long and imposing procession long and imp The coffin was there continue operations, and that it cannot be eposited in the receiving vault after the per- maintained by contributions on the enemy, as formance of the burial service of the Protes- the resources of supply are necessarily dimin-Testimony of the Great and Good.—
Men, distinguished for talents, learning and discretion, throughout all Christendom, have given their testimony to the value of the Rible in every acceptance of our force. If we should retire, he contemplates an army of 20,000 men, in four different divisions, as necessary to hold the country adopted. The present government is liable to pronuncia-mentos, and all the other paraphernalia so Bible in every age, since its publication to the world, nearly eighteen centuries. There have authority. For this reason he advocates the indeed been found men of learning and talents treaty, and further, because he thinks no other among its enemies, but they were, for the government can be established that will be most part, confessedly unacquainted with its sufficiently strong to treat. The letter was

a century, he has read seven different versions, mendation to the Senate to reject the tenth in the German, French, Greek, and Latin article and also the secret article providing languages, besides various English transla-for the extension of the time of exchanging ratifications to eight months; with the request ratifications to eight months; with the request that the Mexican Congress may adopt these amendments, if they proceed to ratify

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON. The follow-"The steamboats Hendrick Hudson, the ing despatch, dated Washington, March 4th, Trenton, the Circassian and a Maysville we find in the New York Express of Satur-"Despatches have been received from Mr Shields, charge to Venezuela, dated Feb. 1,

to their landing in this city.

The loss of property is very great. The Hendrick Hudson was full freighted with a tance, instructions were forwarded to Comvaluable cargo, and ready to leave for New modore Perry, on Friday, to send one or more this lamentable destruction, there were four lives lost by fire and accident attending the A meeting was held on Thursday evening. which organized an association, at Washing-

ton, for the repeal of the Irish union, with the RAILROAD MEETING. At a large meeting object of regenerating Irish land, &c. Two articles of the treaty were stricked

"A despatch from Washington states that

Mr. Buchanan has been nominated for the BROADCLOTHS AT AUCTION. The New

"We have had another great sale of broad-Resolved, that Sullivan Lothrop, John Wil-shire and Nathan Douglass be a committee to co-operate with other towns on said route for rate of two thousand pieces a day for four or co-operate with other towns on said route for the purpose of raising funds and procuring an experienced Engineer to make a reconnoisance of said route preparatory to a survey.

The Hare and the prices are low, but not now declining, but rather the contrary we judge. The cloths selling today are American, bringing \$1a2 per yard. Boston, Philadelphia, and all the neighboring cities are strongly represented at all the great sales."

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN COUNTRY BOYS FOR PRESIDENT. It is considered a very remarkable fact that no native of a large city has ever been President of the United States.

AND THER DISTRIBUTION STATES OF AND THE COUNTRY STATES THOMAS W. Dora. This gentleman has been chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, to be holden at Baltimore.

States Senator from Tennessee, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Madison, in 1814, to supersede Albert Gallatin, when his protacted absence in Europe, as Minister Plenipotentiary, rendered it necessary to designate a successor. MARKETS.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. AUGUSTA PRICE CONTROL ASHES, per 100 lbs.
Pot, 4 @ 6 Pork, round hogs, 750 @ 8 25

Inmeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad:—the garden was a wild; Aud man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

BANK NOTE LIST, and Counterfeit Detector, for March, 1848, with a variety of useful information.

Price 12j cents. For sale by EDWARD FENNO.

DON GRAN JUAN'S celebrated ROSE COMPOUND, for the Hair, for sale by EBEN FULLER.

Continued.

His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury expired on the 10th inst. Had he lived another day he would have completed his 82nd league between these three states had been concluded in opposition to the Italian league. Parliament reassembled on the 3d February, the affairs of the West Indies and the Jewish Disabilities Bill, occupying the largest share of Parliamentary attention.

A correspondence between Mr. Bancroft, the American Milan we have most deplorable accounts of the continued excesses of the Austrians, personal persecution and the system of arbitrary arrest being practiced by the police without any legal remedy.

SERATE. The Hon. Daniel Webster, who has been for some days absent, caused by donestic affliction, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Benton submitted for consideration a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the recent Coart Martial, which tried and condemned Lieut. Col. Fremont, which was laid over.

Mr. Benton also gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a joint resolution in relation to the purchase of American hemp for the use of the party.

Mr. Hanter, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to pay to Alabama interest on the advance made to the general government by that State during the Croek war.

Several messages were received from the President by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Walker, in writing.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate then went into Executive session, and as it was supposed on the subject of the Treaty with Mexico.

Hous k. Mr. Chas. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill granting to Mrs. Adams, widow of the late distinguished Ex-President, the franking privilege during life.

Mr. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that twenty thousand copies of the eloquent seriou on of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speeches of Messrs. Winthrop and Hudson, of Massachusetts; Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina; Mr. Vinton, of Ohio; and Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, anonouncing the death of Mr. Adams in the House, were also ordered printed.

The Speaker then announced the first business in order to be resolutions from the different States, beginning with New York. A very large anumber was offered. Appairs at Venezuela. The New York Majesty's government, is inclined to remove certain restrictions on intermediate commerce, and proposes, should her Majesty's government entertain similar views, that British ships may trade from any part of the United States and he received protected, and in respectively.

The Speaker then announced the first business in order to be resolutions from the different States, beginning with New York. A very large number was offered

ning with New York. A very large number was offered.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee
on Expenditures to report the expenses of the war,
and, as far as practicable, give the items of the same.

Mr. H. Putnam, of New York, offered a resolution
in favor of excluding slavery from all territory to be
acquired from Mexico.

On notion, it was laid on the table, by yeas 105,
nays 92.

Wednesday, March 1.

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 2.
At Market, 400 Beef Cattle, 23 yokes Working Oxen, 20
Cows and Calves, 1100 Sheep, and about 420 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We make our quotations to conform to sales—extra \$6,700 \$7,00; first quality \$6,50;
working OXEN.—Sales at \$50,87, \$90,895,\$105,
III. \$115.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales ranged from \$20 to \$38
and \$55.
SHEEP.—Sales of lots at \$2,12 and \$3,63.

SWINE.—Sales not noticed.

ships may trade from any part of the United States and be received, protected, and in respect to charges and duties, treated like American ships, if reciprocally, American ships may in like manner trade from any port in the world to any port under the dominion of ther Britanic Majesty.

Lord Palmerston, in his reply, stated that the subject had already engaged the attention of her Majesty's Ministers, and that a change would be proposed in the Navigation Laws.

Commercial. The state of the Money market continues highly satisfactory. What has mainly contributed to this revival has been the rapid reduction in the value of money. Within the short space of three months discounts have fallen from 10 to 12 per cent. (at which the very best bills were difficult of negotiation) to 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. (at which the very best bills were difficult of negotiation) to 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. (at which the very best bills were difficult of negotiation) to 3 process of the discounts have fallen from 10 to 12 per cent. (at which the very best bills were difficult of negotiation) to 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. (at which the very best bills were difficult of negotiation) to 3 process of the discussions of that day, a personal altercation arose between two of the members, in which other members gradually took part; dirks were drawn, and an opposition member was seriously stabbed. The tumult brought citizens into the Capitol, and soon the military, who were at the disposal of the President, surrounded the hall and fired on the representatives, wounding and killing several members.

The next day Congress met, surrounded by armed soldiers, and passed such votes as the President dictated, exonerating him from all participation in the blod-shed of the previous day.

From other sources, the Journal of Commerce derives a different impression, viz: that the attack on the members of Congress was from the mob, and not from the soldiers of COWS AND CALVES.—Sales ranged from \$20 to \$38 and \$55.

MEDATE. Several memorials and petitions were presented. Among others was one presented by the Vice President, for a grant of land for the construction of a railroad in Iowa, which was duly received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, presented a memorial, praying for indemnity for loss occasioned by the seizure of the schooner Francisco.

Mr. Houston then introduced the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Texas, instructing her Senators and Representatives to vote against the reliquishment, by the United States, of any territory conquered by our armies in the present war with Mexico. Also protesting against the extension of the Wilmot Proviso over such territory as shall be acquired in the peace negotiations with that power; and also declaring that Mexico had caused the war.

The resolutions were received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented a petition from the citizens of Baltimore, in favor of reducing postage on letters to a uniform low rate, which was received, and referred.

Mr. Breese presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Illinois, in favor of a railroad from Michigan to the Pacific, which were received, and ordered to be printed.

At 12 1-2 o'clock, on motion of the Chairman of the High School Bulliding, on Friday next, commencing at 9 or the printed of the Pacific of the printed of the Pacific of the construction of the School Bulliding, on Friday next, commencing at 9 or the printed of the Pacific of the Chairman of the light school Bulliding, on Friday next, commencing at 9 or the printed of the Pacific of the Chairman of the light school Bulliding, on Friday next, commencing at 9 or the printed of the Pacific of the Printed of the Printed of Educations of the Printed of Educations of the Printed of the Printed of Educations of the Printed of Printed of Printed of Printed of Printed Office o

ered to be printed.

At 12 1-2 o'clock, on motion of the Chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate went into xecutive session on the terminal security security session on the terminal security security security session on the terminal security securi Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate went into executive session on the treaty.

House. The Speaker announced the first business in order, which was the question on Mr. Johnson's motion to amend the bill appointing additional examiners of patents, giving them fifteen instead of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. The question was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative—

Figure 13th.

the minst of another revolution. [Traveller.]

The Cotton market has been very steady, and at intervals rather active, during the last two weeks. The sales have also been much larger than we have had occasion to notify for some months past. This increased demand has been induced in a great degree by the comparatively light shipments from the United States, and the opinion that the extent of the crop in America will be much smaller than previous calculations led many to anticipate. Furthermore, the slight revival of trade in Manchester has also operated favorably on the market. Prices, in the course of the week ending Feb. 4, advanced in the Liverpool market 1-4d. per lb. on all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales American and 300 Surat. Since the 4th the Mr. McClelland then moved a reconsideration of the tote. The ayes and noes were taken, and the motion The Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, addressed the House at length in opposition to it, and dischaimed against all large salaries, as contrary to the genius of our institutions, and anti-republican in character.

The bill was laid aside. market here has been very fine, and holders have been able to realise on higher terms, another advance of 1-3d. to 1 1-4 per lb. having been established on American qualities.

IRELAND. The Special Commission has been adjourned, after having passed the most severe sentences upon all the prisoners whose guilt has been proved. Upwards of fifty have

sentence of death bangs over no fewer than sixteen, who have been found guilty of murder. Outrages of a fearful character continue on the state of reckto afflict the provinces; and the state of reck-less immorality disclosed by the evidence be-

our institutions, and anti-republican in character.

The bill was laid aside.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the House go into a Committee of the whole on the state of Union, and take up the consideration of the bill providing for deficiencies of appropriations for the fiscal year. It was then moved to lay the motion on the table, which was negatived.

The question being in order, Mr. Shenck, of Ohio, proposed his amendment to strike out the sum proposed to be appropriated for negotiating the loan.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, addressed the committee on the finances of the country generally.

Mr. McLause followed in a rejoinder to Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, obtained the floor, when the committee rose and reported progress.

The Speaker laid before the House, the following ing letter received from Mrs. John Quincy Adams. It was heard with breathless attention, and commanded the symputhy of all the members, and of all who heard the letter read:

To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

Washington, Espensive for the state of Union, and take up the consideration of the bill providing for deficiencies of appropriations for the fiscal year. It was heard with breathless attention, and commanded the symputhy of all the members, and of all who heard the letter read:

To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

Washington, Espensive for the House of the Variet of States:

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Washington, Espensive for the House of the Junted States: less immorality disclosed by the evidence before the Special Commission is frightful to contemplate.

"A rescript from the Propaganda, or council of clerical discipline at Rome, has been addressed to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, by the desire of the Pope, admonishing them all not to suffer the temples of religion to be desecrated by political harangues, or their altars to be defiled by denunciations. After referring to the reports which have been circulated respecting such denunciations, the rescript says, "this sacred congregation deems it its duty to require satisfactory and speedy information concerning all these matters, that it may know what importance to attach to the

the letter read:

To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29th, 1848.

SIR:—The Resolutions in honor of my dear deceased husband, passed by the illustrious Assembly over which you preside, and of which he, at the moment of his death was a member, has been duly compunicated to me.

Penetrated with grief at this distressing event of my life, mourning the loss of one who has been at once my example and my support through the trials of half a century, permit me, nevertheless, to express through you, my deepest gratitude for the signal manner in which the public regard has been voluntarily manifested by your honorable body, and the consolation derived to me and mine from the reflection that the increased efforts of an old public servant have not even in this world proved without their reward in the generous appreciation of them by his country.

With great respect, I remain,
Your obedient servant,
LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS

With great respect, I remain,
Your obedient servant,
LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS.

The Speaker announced that the letter would be energed upon the Journal of the proceedings.

THURSDAY, March 2.

In Bain, ELLES 29.

In West Bath, Mrs. MARY CLIFFORD, aged 77; Mrs.

MARTHA CAMPBELL, aged 35.

In Wiscasset, EDWIN LEEMAN, aged 24.

In Bloomfield, JOHN EMERY, aged 96.

In St. Albans, BETSEY BIGELOW, aged 16.

In New Portland, ABBY ELIZABETH HODSDON,

SENATE. At 12 o'clock the Vice President called the Senate to order.

A petition was presented by Mr. Webster, of Mass., relating to specific duties on fish. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Dix submitted a resolution, instructing the Library Committee to inquire into the expediency of directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a standard of weights and measures to the French Government, by Mr. Vattemare. Adopted.

The House amendments to the bill making attachments in the United States Courts conform in practice with the State Courts, was concurred in.

Chamber of Mass., In Newfield, Capt. ANDREW DOLE, aged 78.
In Oldrown, PLINY F. BRETT, aged 24.
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In New Orleans, Jan. 30, J. P. WHITNEY, formerly of Belüsst, Me.
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effectually put an end to the revolt. In the mean time, Palermo was bombarded by the King's troops on the 14th; and, on the 15th, the bombardment continued, and shells were showered into the town. The consuls of Sardinia, Switzerland, Prussia, Russia, the United States, Austria, and England, endeavored in vain to induce the Duke de Majo to rease firing. At length a brief suspension of ed that a large rat had entered the apartment cease firing. At length a brief suspension of hostilities was agreed upon. During this and attacked the child, who was found covered with blood. The voracious animal had bitten one hand entirely through in two places, which is much swollen and inflamed.

coutive Seasion.

HOUSE. A debate sprang up upon the delay in the public printing, Messrs. Ashunu, Wentworth, and Palfrey complaining of the delay in doing the work. Messrs. Hunt and Conger defended the public printers.

The bill constituting a board of examiners of Patents, was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr.

Snith, respecting his invention for taking the constitution of t The concessions wrung from the King of Naples, did not satisfy the insurgents in Sici-

Capitol at Washington, were many colored people of the District. They begged to be permitted to once more behold the features of their venerable and well tried friend; and The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Smith, respecting his invention for taking the yeas and nays. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. The Speaker also presented a letter from M. Vattemare, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

On motion, the House resolved itself isto Committee of the whole, and took up the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, replied to Mr. McLean in an earnest manner, during which he was often interrupted by that gentleman.

Mr. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, followed against the Administration policy, and denounced the Treaty.

Mr. Levin, of Pa., next spoke from the Clerk's desk, ugainst the item making appropriation for the Commission to Rome, and denounced the Pope vehemently.

Mr. Strong, of Pa., got the floor, and the Committee rose. soldiers on the quay of Naples created a most profound impression. profound impression.

That silent communion between all classes, more dangerous than noisy turbulence, soon convinced the King's advisers that the monconvinced the King's advisers the monconvinced the King's advisers the monconvinced the King's advisers the monconvinced the monconv

ious DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, just received and for sale lotted. D by the box or single bottle. EBEN FULLER.

SENATE. A message was received from the President communicating the correspondence between the Government and Mr. Wise, called, for by the previous resolution of the Senate. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duyton, of New Jersey, presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of said State, instructing their Senators and Representatives to support Mr. Whitney's plan of a railroad to the Pacific.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive session.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive seasion.

HOUSE. The Speaker, Mr. Winthrop, laid before the House a report of the commissioner of patents.

Also a report of the number of immigrants arrived in the United States the past year. Ordered printed.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Drug Store, West end Kennebec Bridge.

more dangerous than noisy turbulence, soon convinced the King's advisers that the monarchy was in peril.

The infatuated King became at length convinced of the danger of his throne, and be yielded to the advice given him. His confessor, M. Cocle, was sent away from Naples to a convent at Beneventum, and Del Carretto, his obnoxious Minister of Police, was conducted on board a vessel lying ready, and without being allowed to see his family, was sent off. After exciting tumultuous demonstrations at Leghore, he proceeded in the Neituno to Genoa, where, we learn, that he landed annidst the exercations of the people, and was forced to re-embark.

It soon became apparent that the feelings of the the Neapolitans could not be controlled by their leaders. Thirty thousand of the populace assembled in the afternoon of the 26th ult., in the Via Toledo, and demanded constitution. The red flag was hoisted on the Castle of St. Elmo, and the troops under the orders of the Government attempted a charge upon the mob. They were soon unhorsed, but the people offered them no voice lence. General Stratella was permitted to enter the crowd, and promised them a constitution. The King, however, hesitated to the last. But on the 27th ministers resigned, and a liberal and enlightened administration was immediately formed.

On the 29th, a royal ordinance was issued, decreeing a national constitution for the king dom of the two Sicilies, to be founded on the same principles as the French charter of 1830, including two chambers, the royal inviolability, the responsibility of ministers, the liberty of the press, and the national guard, Religious toleration alone is wittheld. The Roman Catholic remains as before, the national religion exclusively.

On the 30th the King appeared in the streets of Naples, and was well received. On the An Everlasting Yanker Candle. We have just been examining a decided curiosity in the way of a candle-stick, at Alden & Co.'s, 4th street, East of Vine. It is the invention of Mr. Drummoud, "the Drummond Light" man, and from its superiority over the common candle and stick, is likely soon to be in general use. The body of the candle stick is a cylinder, through the centre of which passes a tube screw. Into the cylinder is poured the bottom of the stick is forced up through the upper and narrower part (conted inside with leather) and appears emerging from the top, a smooth, compact and perfect candle, the central tube projecting the wick along with the tallow. A candle may thus be manulactured as long as you see proper to have your wick. [Cincinnati Queen City.]

Kolmstock's and Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Dillingham & Titcoms.

SHERMAN'S COUGH and WORM LOZENGES, for sale by 10 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMS.

Blake's Genuise Purgative Horse Medicine, For all bottom of the stick is forced up through the upper and narrower part (conted inside with leather) and appears emerging from the top, a smooth, compact and perfect candle, the central tube projecting the wick along with the tallow. A candle may thus be manulactured as long as you see proper to have your wick. [Cincinnati Queen City.]

HEAVY CURA MOLASSES—10 hhds. for sale by March 6. J. McARTHUR, No. 1 Market Sq. PROBATE COURTS.

TO STOCK GROWERS.
THE PULL BLOOD DURHAN BULL YOUNG LEOP.
ABD, will stand for the season, commencing the first of April next, at the farm of ZELOTES DOWNS, Albion, LEOPARD is from the celebrated stock of Durhams imported by E. P. PERNTICE, ESQ., of Albany, N. Y., and is thorough bred; he was purchased, by J. W. Haines, when a calf, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and brought to this State some five years since; he girts seven a calf, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and brought to this State some five years pair, the cannot be cellent points. He has been owned by Luke Houghton of Anson, for three years past, and his stock is highly esteemed by the farmers in that vicinity.

N. B. He will stand, the month of March, at the farm of JONAH CROSBY, in Albion. Gentlemen please call and examine for yourselves. Terms \$2 for the season.
Albion, March, 1848.

Bangor, February, 1848.

GARDINER FLOUR, made from primar importance in the first of GROUND SUPERFINE FLOUR, made from primar importance in the state. Also for sale, at all times, FEED, for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. &c., of different qualities, at thir prices.

Gardiner, February, 1848.

STOVES & HARD WARE.

EWIS P. MEAD & CO. have just received large additions to their former stock of STOVES, HARD-WARE, &c. They would respectively assortment of the latest and best Patterns that can be found the Kenneber river—among which may be found the TROJAN PIONEER COOKING STOVE.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.

Augusta, Oct., 1846,

W. S. CRAIG, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, Corner Water St. and Market Sa'r. It the Store formerly occupied by J. E. LADD, AUGUSTA, MAINE,

Offers for sale a General Assortment of Medicines, Paint Dye Stuffs, all the Valuable Popular Remedies in use, Perfumery, Glass Ware, Surgeons' Instruments, Choice Groceries, Fancy Goods, Lamp Oils, &c. &c., on the most favorable terms.

March 1, 1848.

9—tf KENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of February, A. D. 1848.

last Monday of February, A. D. 1846.

TSAAC GAGE, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Windate, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having presented his second of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Obdered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of March next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should

HACTENUS—more droppings from the pen that wrote Proverbial Philosophy—in paper binding, price 25 cts. For sale by 5 EDWARD FENNO, LOCKE AMSDEN, OR THE SCHOOLMASTER—a Tale, a first rate one too, price 50 cents. For sale by EDWARD PENNO.

NO. 1 MARKET SQUARE, has for sale 30 hhds Cuba and PR molasses; 200 bbls Geneves Flour; 500 bus yellow flat and North river Corn; 160 qtis Cod and Pollock Fish; 40 bbls, halves, and kits Mackerel; 6000 lbs Hav bro PR. E B crushed and Loaf Sagar; 30 chests and packages Souchong, Ningyong and Y H Teas; 1200 bbs Old Java, P C, Rio, Cape and Hav Coffee; 20 boxes "Jones," "Rassell & Robbinson's," Merten's, Harlin's, A No. 1 and Cavendish To bacco; 100 caks Nails; 5000 it Window Glass; 30 hhds Cadirs Salt; 40 bhds coarse Salt; 30 boxes and casks Raisins; 13 m Cigars; 20 lbs No. 1 Natmegs; 20 gro T. B. Pipes—Also, boxes Soap, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Candies, Also, Snuff, Matches, Brooms, Figs, Oil and Camphene, Salmon, Napes and Fins, Dried and Smoked Hallbut, Pickled Cod, Tougues and Sounds, Butter and Cheese, Buckwheat Floor, Meal, Pork, Hams, Herring, Chocolate and Cocoa, Saleratus, Rice, Mats, Wooden Ware, Cream Tartar and Soda, Powder and Shot, Roasted and Ground Coffee. Also, 200 bags, Pine Ground Balt, &c. &c.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1947.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1947.

CHERRY PECTORAL.

THIS elegant and surpassingly excellent remedy for the state of the surpassingly excellent remedy for the surpassin

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, IP warranted to born in Solar Lamps as well as Sperm, for sale by 51 S. PAGE & CO., Hallowell.

J. S. INGRAHAM, NO. 6, MAIN STREET, BANGOR,

PROBATE COURTS.

THE COURTS OF PROBATE is and for the County of Kennebec, from and after this date, will be holden, till otherwise ordered, at the following places and times, viz:

At the PROBATE OFFICE in AUGUSTA, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the first and last Mondays of January, on the first and last Mondays of January, on the first and last Mondays of March, on the first and last Mondays of March, on the first and last Mondays of May, on the first and last Mondays of July, on the first and last Mondays of September, on the first and last Mondays of September, on the first and last Mondays of November, and on

TROJAN PIONEER COOKING STOYE,
Which stands unrivaled by any other store now in the
market. The many decided advantages it possesses over
any other Stove, has induced thousands to purchase it
during the past year, and the nuprerous teatimonials in its
above show beyond a doubt that it is the best Stove in use.
Also for sale—the Congress, Wager's, Prragon, Hathawe have been suild to well
to call and examine before they
buy elsewhere.
Birch and Pine Coffins
of all sizes, on hand.
N. B. All kinds of Old Furniture Repaired at Short
Oct., 1846.

TROJAN PIONEER COOKING STOYE,
Which stands unrivaled by any other Stove, now in the
market. The many decided advantages it possesses over
any other Stove, has induced thousands to purchase it
during the past year, and the nuprerous teatimonials in its
awon and Ashow that it is the best Stove in use.
Also for sale—the Congress, Wager's, Prragon, Hathastoves.
New England, Yankee, Iron Witch, and Ransom Cooking
Stoves.
A large variety of Parlor Fancy Cast Iron Air-Tight
Stoves, Sheet Iron do., Box and Cylinder Stoves of all sizes
and various Patterns. Also, 200 Casks Nails, an extensive assortment of HOLLOW WARE, Fire Prames,
Oven and Ash Mouths, Cauldron Kettleb, Copper Boilers,
Oven and Ash Mouths, Cauldron Kettle

SEED--SEED.

HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED, bought and sold, wholesale and retail, by R. BUTLER, JR. February 29, 1848.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, March 6th. W. B. SNELL, A. B., Principal, E. B. WELCH, Assistant; J. C. PRAY, Teacher of Penmanship.

TUITION.—Common English, S.50

Board \$1,00 to \$1,35; Rooms on reasonable terms. For particulars enquire of Principal. Per order.

JOHN ANDREWS, JR., See'y.

Monmouth, Feb. 17, 1848.

SEED--SEED.

THE subscriber gives notice to those who may be desirated on sold prices at line of the work on the construction on the plant of purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, such as Pine, Henrick on hand all construction on sof purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, such as Pine, Henrick on hand all construction on sof purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, such on sof purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, such the will select the work of plants which we will all kinds of Lumber, such the will send to such a such as the prices as can be done by any one in the country.

All orders promptly attended to.

ALBERT STURTEVANT.

Winthrop, February, 1848.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Boston prices.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Boston price by HALLETT & COLBURN.
Augusta, October, 1847.

J. W. TOWARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER,

Augusta, Maine.
Office on Cony Street, over T. H. Haskell's Store. FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT on Bridge Street, new occupied by Miss LYDIA P. HASKELL. The HOUSE and LOT at the corner of Bridge and Pleasant Streets.
Also, several HOUSE LOTS.
Apply to
SAMUEL TITCOMB, JR.
Augusta, Feb. 7, 1848.

last Monday of February, A. D. 1848.

JOSEPH KNOWLES, Administrator of the estate of Letisha Knowled, late of Belgrade, in said Connty, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration and also his first and final account of administration and also his private account as creditor of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks auccessively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sillowed.

Attest: F. Davis, Register.

10

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of February, A. D. 1848.

TSAAC GAGE, Executor of the last will and testament of Elezaberth Wingark, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Ordered by the Fresident and Directors of said Company, and that the said assessment with the day of April next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The siturity assessment on the first day of March next. The situr

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO:—GREAT SUCCESS!—

ni
Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Greenville

Approximately S. C.

published three weeks successively in the Maine Parmer circulars. The count to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of March next, at ten of clock, in the forenous and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest—F. Davis, Register.

\*\*Service of a letter from the Editor of the Greenvile Mountainneer, S. C. Mountainne

Camphene, Spirits Turpentine, and Assume S. PAGE & CO. are agents for the sale of Camphene, S. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, manufactured in this town by the Cascade Mill Company. They will all be sold to the trade as few as they can be obtained from Boston, and warranted of best quality.

51 Hallowell.

Kennebec Tailoring Establishment. JAMES DEALY, TAILOR, LOCKE AMSDEN, OR THE SCHOOLMASTER—a
Tale, a first rate one too, price 50 cents. For sale by
EDWARD FENNO.

NEW MAPLE CANDY just received and for sale
by
DILLINGHAN & TITCOMB.

CHLOROFORM TOOTH ACHE DROPS, said to be a
perfect cure for tooth ache, for sale only by
COPREN & BLATCHFORD.

CREFENBERG PILLS and BITTERS.—One gross
cach of these very Popular Medicines, for sale by the
sole agents for Augusta, COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

JOHN MCARTHUR,

SUMMED DEALY, TAILOK,
Wolld respectfully inform his old friends and custom
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his old friends and custom
erectifully inform his old friends and custom
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Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Vestings,

LINSEED OIL.

S. PAGE & CO., Hallowell, are agents for selling Linsellow of the Clarked Mill Company in this place. Purchasers may depend on having a pure article, and to dealers it will be sold as low as it can be had in Boston.

TO THE TRADE.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, per ship Laura, from Liverning a large portion of Common Teas, Bowls, Plates, &c., for sale at the Lowest Boston Prices, at PIERCE'S Furniture and Crockery Stare, No. 4 Union Block.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1847.

CHERRY PECTORAL.

THIS CHERRY PECTORAL.

THIS Support Support Starts of the New Drug Store, West end of Connections of the Longs and Throat.

Bold in Augusta, at the New Drug Store, West end of Co., Baancus, and in Ballowell by H. J. Selden to Co., P. Baancus, and in Ballowell by H. J. Selden to Co., P. Baancus, and in Ballowell by H. J. Selden as well as the distinguished medical authorities of British america.

The Diploma of the Mass. Char. Mech's Association, West years as well as the distinguished medical authorities of British as given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the was given to it at their late Fair in Boston,

REMOVAL.

G. DOE has removed from his former

Row, nearly opposite the Fost Office, where his friends
and former customers will find him prepared to supply
them.

At the usual price. Also, SOLE LEATHER, UPPER LEATHER, and CALF SKINS, in any quantity. Having fitted up a large and spacious WORKSHOP, and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is prepared to manufacture to order, or to repair, in a nest and workmanlike manner. Boots, Shees and Rubbers, and warrant them to give satisfaction.

J. E. LADD & CO. DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
THE NEW STORE, WEST END OF THE
KENNEBEC BRIDGE.

Constant personal attention given to Physicians' Prescrip-tions and Dispensing Pamily Medicines. EDWARD T. INGRAHAM, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, AUGUSTA, MAINE. Office No. 3 North's Block, Water Street.

SOLAR LAMPS. THE subscriber, agent for the manufacturer of the Pre-mium Solar Lamps, Chandeliers 4c., keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Solar, Mantle, Hanging, Parlor, Side, and Stand Lamps, Girandoles, &c., slad, Lamp Shades, Wicks, and Chimneys, at wholesale and re-tail. September, 1847. J. D. PIERCE.

POWDER!

100 CASKS first rate POWDER, manufactured by S
F. &. J. C. Marble, Buckfield, for sale by
D. WOODWARD, JR., Agt, No. 6 Arch Row.

GRAVE STONES,

MONUMENTS, &c.

THE Subscribers having enlarged their stock now offer for sale at their shop in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, in Market Square, opposite G. C. Child's store, a large assortment of the best

Hill, in Market Square, opposite G. C. Child's store, a large assortment of the best

Italian and New York White and Blue Marble.

Hartland, Quincy and English Slate, Soapetone, &c., &c. We would respectfully suggest to those persons who have occasion to purchase Grave Stones, Tomb Tables, Marble or Granite Monuments, Soapetone wrought to any form required, Soapetone for surrounding Funnels and Registers, for funaces and for surrounding boilers; Paint Stones, &c., &c., that if they will call and examine their stock, work, and prices, they will endeavor to satisfy them for all trouble thus taken, and they will furnish, to say the least, as good Marble and work, and as cheap as at any other establishment in this vicinity, and persons will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. They would say that persons in Augusta wishing to have their lots fitted up, they will fit them in the best manner and upon reasonable terms, and set their Grave Stones gratis.

GILBERT PULLEN, CYRENUS PULLEN.

Augusta, Jaly 28, 1847.

NEW MACHINE SHOP. DALY, KENNEDY & COMPANY, WOULD respectfully give notice that they have taken the Machine Shop formerly occupied by W. WALCOTT, where they manufacture HAND LATHES, TURNING ENGINES, PLANING MACHINES for IRON, SLIDE RESTS, CHUCKS and SCREW TOOLS, luciuding all kinds of Tools used in Machine Shops. Also,

Steam Engines built and Machinery repaired.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to all kinds of JOB WORK. Shop west end of Kennebec Dam.

 ugusta, January 1, 1848.
 1

KENNEBEC COOK STOVE. KENNEBEC COOK STOVE.

THE PROPRIETOR has no hesitation in offering this Stove to the public as the most perfect Cook Stove ever offered on the Kennebec. The conveniences for BOILING and BROILING are in every particular complete, and the action of the fire upon the oven makes it in every respect a first rate BAKER. In fact, it combines every quality requisite and necessary to form a good Stove, its general appearance is plain, with just enough ornament to make it a handsome piece of furniture. The castingare 30 per cent thicker than any other stove sold on theriver. The Kennebec is manufactured at Augusta, from the very best material, and is well calculated to withstand fire. This Stove is offered at Wholesale and Retail, at No. 11 Bridge's Block, where may be found a General Assortment of COOKING STOVES, and all articles usually kept at a Stove Store. Also a Lot of Second Hand Stoves, which have been taken in exchange for the Kennebec, will be sold cheap.

THOMAS LAMBARD.

Augusta, August 18, 1847.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS. MOSES WELLS, Nos. 6 & 7.

ALSO; Wash and Light Stands, Mahogany and Pine Sinks. Cribs, Willow Cradies and Carriages, Mahogany, Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS; Feathers; Palm leaf and Cottom Marttesses, Looking Glasses, Fancy Boxes, best Copal Varnish, Mahogany Boards and Voncers, and varions other articles.

Also, 75 Birch and Pine Coffins of all sizes.

CITRAW CUTTERS-CORN SHELLERS of the most

Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

THIS office continues to insure dwelling houses, barns, atores, and other buildings; also merchandize and personal property generally, at the usual ratys. The amount of Premium Notes, constituting the capital of the company, exceeds \$400,000.

No property considered kazardous is now insured by the Office, and no more than \$3000 is now taken in any one risk. By order of the Directors.

JOS. P. DILLINGHAM, Agent.

Augusts, Feb. 20, 1846.

L ABIN'S Extract of Verbena, Magnolia, Jockey Club, Mille Fleur, Bouquet de Caroline, Real German and other Cologne: French Lavender Water, French Soaps, Sand Tablets, Fumica Soap, Roussel's Almond Soap, Verbena and Shaving Cream, Superior Bear's Oll. Buffalo Oll, Real Macassar Oll, Imitation do., Shaving Soaps, Soap Balls, &c. &c., for sale by 2 EBEN FULLER.

SARSAPARILLA.—The various preparations of Sarsaparilla, such as Bull's, Kelley's, Townsend's, Sanda', Shakers', Palmer's, and compound Syrup of their own preparation, constantly for sale by J. E. LADD & CO., new Drug Store, West end Kennebec Bridge.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-is quarter bbls, for sule by

JUST received at No. 7 Arch Row, at the sign of the J Big Boot, a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, LEATHER, and SHOE FINDINGS, which will be sold at small profits. The stock has been selected from the best manufactories, and is warranted to be as good as the best.

C. B. MORTON.

Augusta, Nov. 23.

The best remedy known for Coughs, Colds and Palmonary Complaints, is N. H. Down's VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

ment it to the public with the utmost connected in the efficacy."

We are also permitted to refer to the following physicians who use it in their practice—Dr. H. Washburn, Dr. S. Swift, Dr. Wm. C. Perkins, Dr. N. Gilman, Dr. B. C. Mulvey, Dr. L. Richarde.

And we might give the names of hundreds more who use it in their practice, and recommend it to their patients—but we will only say, it needs but to be tried to satisfy any person of its efficacy in all cases of pulmonary complaints, whether of confirmed consumption or more recent colds and coughs. It has never been known to fall of curing the CROUP, when used according to the directions.

For sale in this town by J. E. Ladd and Copage & Bi-arcufforp, also by most of the Draggists on the river, and throughout the country.

CASH AND PRODUCE WANTED.

CEO. F. COOKE, opposite the Franklin House, thas received a new supply of choice Teas, Coffee Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Lamp Oil, Lard, Soap, Candles, Nuts, Raisins, Grapos, Sweet Potatoes, Onloss, Cranber ries, &c. &c.

Also, Stout Sheetings, Ticking, Drilling, Red Piannel, Cotton Flannel, Prints, Cotton Yars, Comforters, and a large variety of other Goods, all of which were selected expressly for the arrall transp, and are warranted to be of the best quality. Give him a call.

N. B. Wanted as above, in exchange, 2000 [bs. Dried Apple, 500 bu Beans, 1009 bu Oats, 100 bu Corn, and 500 pairs all wool Socks.

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY



This preparation has received the nattering Common tions of many of the Medical Colleges of the United States as well as the distinguished medical authorities of British America.

The Diploma of the Mass. Char. Mech's Association, The Was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the Was given to it at their fair in Boston, with the Was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the Was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the Was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the Was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the Was given to it at their late Fair in Boston, with the Was given to it at th

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

the American Minister, and Lord Palmerston

ued without any striking feature to report.

American and 300 Surat. Since the 4th the

market here has been very fine, and holders

sent to Rome to deceive the Holy See, and

effectually put an end to the revolt. In the

short respite, the French consul embarked

the French residents on board an American three-masted vessel lying in the harbor. The people, at a parley granted, demanded the re-establishment of the Sicilian constitution.—

ly, nor in the least tranquilize the country. The promulgation of the decrees at Naples, on the 24th, was attended with no effect.

The news from Palermo of the bombardment

same time 10 per cent.

The position and prospects of commercial affairs continue to improve. The failures of the last two weeks are not extensive, and will the attack on the members of Congress was from the mob, and not from the soldiers of Government, who befriended and protected them.

entail but little inconvenience among commer-

would pronounce against Monargaz, the President circles.

The Corn market since our last has contindent, and that Venezuela would soon be in the minst of another revolution. Traveller.

guilt has been proved. Upwards of fifty have creature belongs to the tribe known as the been convicted of agrarian outrages, and the Bushmen of Africa." He is quite short in

it may know what importance to attach to the backed the sleigh on to the track, by which above-mentioned damnatory reports." This both the ladies were thrown out in front of

document has fallen like a fire-brand amongst the engine, run over and almost instanly the priests, who believe that it was suggested by England, through Lord Minto, who was when they were run over. [Argus.]

the means he used are called 'notorious cal- FATAL MARINE DISASTERS. St. Georges,

SICILY. Sicily has been the theatre of a wick, Me., 31st, having shipped a sea, which

general insurrection, which has terminated in a complete revolution. The King of Naples, in the hope of putting an end to the movement, decided, on the 24th ult., to concede water in her hold and leaking badly. Upon

various legislative and administrative reforms, including an amnesty and a law on the press; which measures, it was at first thought, would will be completed in two weeks.

Bermuda, Feb. 10. Brig Richmond, of Sedg-

A CHILD ATTACKED BY A RAT. On Tues-

he Senate for its me time, without political interpolitical interp Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

[From the Boston Daily Bee of Saturday.]

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool Feb. 12th, was telegraphed about 6 o'clock and arrived at her mooring at East Boston shortly after 8, this morning.

The Britannia encountered severe westerly gales, which extended her passage to nearly 21 days.

We present the most important political and commercial news, from the European Times.

The distress in the manufacturing districts continued.

Arthicken of Canterbury

ssential to the ock to that re-

arge enough to arge enough to the world. ates:

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Wer-worn, he fall on the fleid where he battled-The champion of Freedom, the veteran of years; Where the conflicts of mind flercely echoing rattled, Nor dimm'd were his triumphs with suffering or tears

Though his body may perish-his mind, in its aplendor, Shall beacon us onward, a star in the sky;
And filling our spirits with memories most tender,
We'll mourn that the good and pure-hearted must die.

No more shall his voice, with its eloquence burning, Plead earnest for Truth, when dark errors enslave; A heart full of kindness-a mind gemm'd with learning

'The path of whose glory but led to the grave.' He hath gone where a Congress of millions are meeting Whose names are impressed on the deeds of an age; He is gone where the Pilgrims of Freedom are greeting

## The Storn-Teller.

[From Godey's Ludy's Book.] AUNT MAGWIRE'S ACCOUNT OF PARSON SCRANTUM'S DONATION

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WIDOW BEDOTT."

See-it's about a year since you was here, aint it, Nancy? 'Twant long afore you was married, I know. Well, ther's been some changes here since then. We've lost our old minister. Parson Scrantum, and got a new one. He seems to be a very good man, Parson Tuttle does-quite young yet-jest begun to preach, haint been married but a little while. And his wife appears like a nice woman tew. But I feel sorry for 'em. This is a trying place for a minister, and a minister's wife, tew. Though I don't know but what all places are jest so. All goes on slick enough yetbut I'm afeared 'twont last long. They baint been here but three months-and the folks are makin' a terrible fuss over 'em. You know it's the way they always dew when they git a new minister. They're ready to eat him up for a spell. And his wife-lawful sakes! ther's nothing equil tew her. They make an awful parade about her. Such treatment spiles the ministers' wives. Afore long they begin to think themselves the most important characters in creation-and really expect the bull community to be a flyin' round all the time to attend tew 'em. And 'taint at all surprisin' it should be so-it's accordin' to natur. But after a spell, the minister gits to be an old story, and the people begin to find fault with him. Some think he's gittin' wonderful tejus; some think he ain't gifted in prayer, and he aint sperritual-minded enough to suit some others. But the most gineral complaint is that he don't visit enough. As if a minister could write tew sarmons week-sometimes three-and go a visitin' every day besides. And then his wife-'tis astonishin' how public opinion changes consarnin' her. The upper crust begin to think she's a troublesome, helpless critter. Say she depends on the congregation to take care of her, and all that. They pick flaws in everything she says and does. And the under crust call her proud-say she visits Miss This, and off somewhere else, to go through with the same trials and troubles over again. And after they've been settled about a dozen times, the minister begins to find out that all aint gold that glitters; and his wife-if she's a woman o' sense-discovers that she aint a supernatral being, and must take care of her-

self, like other folks. That's the experience o' ministers in gineral. I know it by my own observation-and I'm sure it had ben the case with the Scrantums. They'd ben settled in a number o' places afore they come here; and Miss Scrantum. herself, told me that it took her a good while to larn that a minister's life must be a life o' trial and self-denial. But she did larn it at last. Miss Scrantum was an excellent woman She want no gadder nor no gossiper. She stayed to hum and took care of her husband and children. If anybody was sick or sufferin', she was there to help 'em; but she seldom went out any other time. She was good to the poor, tew-and divided her mite with 'em. You'd a thought folks couldn't find fault with her. But they did. Some grumbled because the want more sociable-and some was mad because she want what they called an active Christian-that is-she wan't willin' to spend the heft of her time a runnin' round on missionary bisness and distribitin' tracts, and so forth. But everybody was outrageous at her, cause she tried to reconcile Liddy Ann Buel and Deacon Fustick's wife-instid o' takin' sides with ary one on 'em-when they had that awful quarrel about the ostridge feathers. But I thought-and think yet-that Miss Scrantum acted as a Christian ought to act in that bisness, though everybody else blamed her; and Liddy Ann and Miss Fustick got as mad at her as they was at one another,

Parson Scrantum was a good man, tewand a smart man-they didn't know how to vally him here. To be sure he went away of his own accord; but I 'spose if he'd a wanted to stay, they'd druv him off afore long -jest as they alwas dew-for husband said they was beginnin' to growl about pavin' the sulary. I tell ye, I felt dretful sorry when they went away, and so did yer uncle-we sot a great deal by 'em. And then they had such a nice family o' children. Susan, the oldest, is as nice a gal as ever I know'd. I took a wonderful likin' tew her. Her mother used to let her come in often and set a spell with me. I was awful lonesome after Jefferson went off to study to be a doctor. Yet uncle was in the shop biggest part o' the day, and I used to be here all stark alone a good deal o' the time; and when Miss Scrantum found out how lonesome I was, she used to send Susan over sometimes to see me. She'd fetch her sewin' or her knittin', and stay an hour or tow; and sometimes she'd fetch a book and read tew me, and it used to chirk me up wonderfully. And Mr. Scrantum, he used to come in once in awhile, and always had something good to say. "You said he went away of his own accord

aunt; how did it happen?"

Well, I'll tell ye. When they gin him a call to settle here, they agreed to give him four hundred dollars a year and a donation party every winter. Well, he thought he could live on that. Four hundred dollars was purty small, to be sure, but then they was very equinomical and industrious—didn't newspaper. Jeff he sot down, and I started dead five year, and he seemed to be oncom-

I won't," says I, "I'll take something o' more ley and all his children was there. He fetcht vally than that," "Then you'll be odd," a box o' rasins out of his store, ther was twelve

much as anything, and that was a new bunnit. Grimes and Charity was there, of course .of her neighbors to drink tea with ner—some of the rest 'll be mad, cause she left them out, and say, she feels above 'em. And so it goes on—gettin' woss and woss—she can't please nobody. After a spell, the deacons begin to hint to the minister that it's gittin' rather hard to raise his salary, and wonder whether or no he couldn't live on less. If he thinks he couldn't, they wonder whether or no he couldn't, they wonder whether or no he couldn't dew more good in some other place.

So I got yer uncle to harness up the hoss for me, one afternoon, and bein' as he was tew and lay a little paper on the table. I had a curiosity to see what was in it; so soon as I got a chance I took up the paper and peeked into't, and lo and behold! there was tew out. She'd be likely to know what would suit her mother. So I goes over and calls for couldn't dew more good in some other place.

So I got yer uncle to harness up the hoss for me, one afternoon, and bein' as he was tew and lay a little paper on the table. I had a curiosity to see what was in it; so soon as I got a chance I took up the paper and peeked into't, and lo and behold! there was tew out. She'd be likely to know what would suit her mother. So I goes over and calls for thread! did you ever? Widder decent, and Charity's jest like her. Then couldn't dew more good in some other place.

So I got yer uncle to harness up the hoss for me, one afternoon, and bein' as he was tew and lay a little paper on the table. I had a curiosity to see what was in it; so soon as I got a chance I took up the paper and peeked into't, and lo and behold! there was tew out. She'd be likely to know what would suit her mother. So I goes over and calls for the couldn't, and on and behold! there was tew sixen or thread? did you ever? Widder a ben fun for you to look on and see the dew ins. You'd a thought that the biggest part of the company hadn't had nothing to eat since the little manner. The next mornin' as soon as I got my chores done up, I went over to Mr. Scrantum's to see here and paper on lookin' milliner's shop ther was there. "Now, come to show their good will, to let folks see examined all the bunnits, in the shop, and I ther was an awful sight o' children that stragaxed Susan which she liked the best. "I gled in from everywhere. Doctor Lippinfor you," says she, pintin' to a plum-coloured as usual-awfully anxious about everybody's favorite color, and that makes me like it." as he was-und their promisin' red-headed for I reckoned if 'twould fit me 'twould Miss room than ary ten decently drest girls in the Scrantum—she was about my size—and it did fit nicely, so I bought it. I had to pay six nation parties for fifteen miles round, to make hum. When yer uncle come in I showed it it. But the greatest part o' the performance tew him, and he was quite pleased with it; was the seminary gals and their donation. lace borderin', with white satin bows between, and cargo on 'em had conspired together all quilled round the inside. I axed yer uncle and made a rag baby for little Adeline Scran-I should give. "No," says he, "I don't be- they all come together and brought that .grudge the money. I want you to dew the Miss Pinchem, their teacher, want there.deal better if you'd wait till the next day bad a come, she'd a kept 'em a little straiter party; dew lemme go." "Well, go," says ried on like all possest. I see some on 'em

the day come, and I and Jeff, we started off it went hard with him to dew it then; he was and Jo Gipson's wife, and old Mother Par- went to school tew her when he was little, ker a sittin' the table. Your know at them and she snapped his ears and cuffed him on't. Miss Scrantum found the tea and cof- died. Squire Fuller got married about a fee, and sugar and cream, and butter, and so month afore that--and yer uncle says he lor and lay 'em on the table. 'Ther was a table there a purpose to put the dry goods on.

The provisions was carried into the store-

keep no hired help-Miss Scrantum and off to find Miss Scrantum. I found her in the Susan done all the work themselves. And kitchen a makin' coffee. She looked dretful they thought the donation party would be tired and heat out. I was real sorry I hadn't quite a help—they never'd had none—they a went sooner and helped her. She was want customary where they come from. Well, wonderful glad to see me; and I told her to go they managed to get along through the sum- and dress herself, and I'd make the coffee. mer and fall. (They come here in the spring So she thanked me and went—and I took hold o' the year.) In December follerin', the con- and made the coffee. Ther was an awful gregation gin 'em their first donation party. sight on't; I never made so much afore in all I didn't go; I never had ben to none; used to my born days, and I never expect to agin. kind o' want to go sometimes-but yer uncle 'Twas made in Miss Scrantum's biler. She'd want willin' to have me—he never approved scoured it up for the occasion. 'Twas a biler o' them givin' visits. He thinks that when that held ten pails full-and it was brimmin people want to make their minister a present, full o' coffee. After I'd got it made, I went they'd ought to give it in a private way, and back into the settin'-room. They'd got the not go and turn his house upside down, to table all sot. Ther was lots o' cake, and dew it. So I didn't go to that one. But I biscuit, and pies, and cold meat, and all sorts don't think the Scrantums thought any the o' stuff. Then I went into the parlor, and lo less of us for it; for they know'd we was and behold, Jo Gipson's wife and old Miss as willin' to dew well by 'ein as any o' the Parker had ondid the bunnit, and was adcongregation was, for yer uncle always paid mirin' on't at a wonderful rate. Jest then his pew-rent promptly, and that's more'n Mr. and Miss Scrantum and the children ome that was richer done. And, besides that, come in, and dear me! how pleased they was we often sent 'em presents. They always with the bunnit. Miss Scrantum, she tried it looked upon us as the best friends they had on, and it fitted her to a T. But Susan! you'd ought to seen Susan! She jumped and frisked Well, I never heerd how the donation party round, and didn't hardly know what to dew come out. Miss Scrantum never said nothing with herself, she was so delighted. "O, Miss about it, and I never axed her no questions; Magwire," says she, "that beautiful bunnit only I know, that through the rest o' the win- wasn't for you after all, was it? What a dear ter the minister's folks seemed to be more good woman you are, to make ma such a fine pinched than ever. I was in there quite often, present. She'll look as nice as anybody now and though they didn't make no complaints, —won't you, ma?" They seemed wonderful I could see plain enough that they had to pleased to see Jefferson, tew; Mr. Scrantum scrimp and save, and patch and turn every was very glad to git the paper-said 'twas way, to keep any how comfortable; for they jest what he wanted. Well, purty soon the had house-rent to pay, and six children to company begun to come, and they come poursupport, and it takes considerable to feed so in' in thicker and faster till the house was many, to say nothing o' clothin' and eddica- crammed. 'The settin'-room door was locktin' on 'em. They had a good deal o' com- ed, so's to keep 'em out o' there till supper pany, tew, and that costs something. You was ready—and I tell ye, all the rest o' the see they had to entertain all the stragglin' house was jest as full as it could stick. The agents that come along, for all sorts o' societies in creation. They'd stop there to save crowded and crammed. You'd a thought payin' tavern bills. It's the way they always from the number o' folks that was there, that dew, ye know. Well, they contrived to live ther'd a ben a wonderful sight o' donations along till the next winter. The time come brought-but as true as I'm a livin' critterround for another donation party; and I says that are table want half full. But then ther to ver uncle, says I-"Husband, I want to go was a good many families that fetcht one arto that givin' visit." "O, shaw," says he, ticle to answer for the bull. For instance, "what do you want to go for?" "O," says I, Deacon Skinner and his wife and four darters 'cause I think so much o' the minister's and tew sons was all there-and Miss Skinner folks." "Well," says he, "that's the princi- fetcht a skein o' yarn to knit Parson Scrantum pal reason why I should want to stay away some socks. Miss Hopkins and her three from the givin' visit myself; as for you-of darters and her son and his wife, that was course you can dew as ye please." "Well, visitin' her, and their three children all come then," says I, "if you haint no objections, -and Miss Hopkins brought a half a pound I'll go; and I wish you'd go tew, jest for o' tea. And the Runyons with their four once." "Taint no use to ax me to go," says young ones-what do you think they brought? he; "it's against my principles; I always mean why, Miss Runyon fetcht a little fancy basket to do all I'm able to support the Gospel and to stick on the centre table and put visiting help the minister: but as for them bees-I cards in. And the Miss Footes, three on 'em, won't countenance 'em by my presence-that's they brought Miss Scrantum a pair o' cuffs all; and let me tell you one thing, if you go, And all the Brighams, they fetcht a neck rib I'll bet a cookey you'll wish you hadn't a bin for Susan. And Deacon Peabody and his went afterwards." "Well, that's my look tribe, ther's as much as a dozen on 'em, they out," says I. "If you're willin'-I'll go," brought a small cheese. I heerd afterwards "And what 'll ve take?" says he, "a stick o' that half on't was a donation and t'other half tape, or a pint of emptins, or what?" "No, was to go for pew rent. And Cappen Smal-

pound in't, and Susan told me afterwards So after considerin' a spell, I concluded to that ten pound was to go towards pew-rent git what Miss Scrantum needed about as and the rest was a present. The Widden She wore a shabby, faded old thing, that They didn't go nigh the donation table for druv to Harristown, and went into the best denominations, that didn't bring nothing; they Susy," says I, "I'm a gwine to git a new that they want bigoted and prejudiced, though bunnit, and I want your advice about what to they did differ in a religious pint o' view, and choose." "Why, Miss Magwire," says she to git their supper. And besides them, I "I thought you had quite a nice one already." noticed a great many that I never see before-"Well, it is middlin' nice," says I, "but I've nobody knows where they come from nor wore it tew winters, and some ladies gits a where they went tew. I guess they must a new one every winter, ye know." So we ben raised up for the occasion. And then should think that one would be very purty cott, he was there, bowin' and scrapin' round satin one that hung on a peg. "It's ma's health; and his wife, tew, as much consarned Now that was just what I wanted to know. So boy, and interestin' dartar, Anny Mariar, with the milliner handed it down, and I tried it on, her six starched skirts on-takin' up more

dollars for't-quite a launch-out for me- himself poppilar, but nobody knows of his more'n ever I paid for a bunnit for myself. ever takin' anything. On this occasion, Anny Susan looked as if she thought I was ruther Mariar took a book-mark to Mr. Scrantum extravagant, but she didn't say nothing. Well, with a thing on it that looked like a choppin's I put it in a hand-box I fetcht, and we went knife, and a mess o' French nonsense below and 'twas a clear beauty, plum-colored satin, Ther was twenty-five on 'em, and what de trimmed off with a ribbin the same color, and you 'spose they fetcht? Why, the bull kit if 'twas more expensive than he was willin' tum, and rigged it up in gauze and tinsel, and andsome thing; but 'twould suit me a great She was sick or something. I guess if she and then take it over." "O husband," says Land o' liberty! I never see such an actin "I've got my heart sot on attendin' the set o' critters in all my born days! They carhe, "if you're beset tew; but mark my words, flourishing round Jeff-he's always ready for I'll bet a dollar you'll wish you hadn't a a scrape, you know-and I was afeared be'd Well, the day afore the party, Jefferson had him for anything, so I gin him a caution. ome hum to stay a few days. I told him I "Jeff," says I, "you let them siminary gals was a gwine to the donation party, and he said he'd like no better fun than to go with me. Jeff's always ready to go, you know.—

"Jeff," says 1, "you let them says 1, "you let So he went and got a ream o' nice paper for the parson to write his sarmons on. At last son, he was always good about mindin'. But for the party. We went quite arly in the ripe for fun, and detarmined to let off the evenin', for I wanted to be there 'fore 'twas steam some way or other. So he looks round crowded. Ther hadn't nobody come when and he sees Charity Grimes stuck up on the we got there, only three or four ladies, that settee 'tother side o' the room. Stiff as a was a gittin' the supper ready. There was poker and prim as a peapod—you know what Glory Ann Billins, and Polly Mariar Stillman, a starched up affected old critter she is. Jeff kind o' dewins they always have a supper sot round, so he's always hated her like pizen

out for the company. The congregation provides the intertainment ginerally, but in this place the ministers has to find a good share chased after Squire Fuller ever since his wife forth. Some of the neighbors sent in cake verily believes he did it in self-defence, jest and pies, and cheese and biscuit. But Miss to git rid o' Charity Grimes—she bothered Scrantum was afeared ther wouldn't be enuff him to death; he couldn't go out in company o' the cake and the pies—so, she sent to the but what she'd contrive to hook onto him. baker's and got a mess more. Well, I axed Miss Gipson where we should put our domations, and she told us to take 'em in the parboard, a drinkin' a cup o' coffee. When he felt the sassages come floppin' round his neck, he was skairt, and whisked round suddenly and hit the tea board, and knocked it off onto the floor, and smash went everything on it! What made it more aggrevatin' was, ther was a dozen Chany cups and sarcers on it that Miss Scrantum had Creak out after the fulks.

mon contented for a widdiwer. But I was a and her mother was dead. She didn't bring gwine to tell ye what Jeff done. He see 'em on at first, for fear they'd git broke. She charity a settin' there a tryin' to dew the agreeable to Cappen Smalley, (his wife hadn't good deal at Smalley's store calculatin' if any ben dead long, by the way, they'd make a on't was broke to pay for't. But when she good match, wouldn't they?) Well, Jeff be see so many folks come crowdin' out, she was says to me, says he-"Mother, may I go stir afeard ther wouldn't be cups enough, so she up Charity Grimes?" "I don't know what you fetcht out her mother's Chany cups and sot mean by stirrin' on her up," says I. "O," 'em on the ten board. But Glory Ann got says he, "I jest want to condole with her a along without usin' 'em, and there they sot, little on the loss o' Squire Fuller." "No," and when the tea board fell, they fell tew, and says I, "you mayn't dew no such thing; every one on 'em was broke or cracked. Gra-'twould be very improper, indeed, and very cious! how Miss Scrantum looked when she aggravatin', tew." "Well," says he, "maynt see her precious Chany all to pieces. She jest go and talk a little Shakspeare tew didn't say a word, but her lips quivered, and (Jeff's always quotin' Shakespeare, she trembled all over. But she seemed to you know.) "I'm afeared you'll say some- overcome it in a minnit, and went and brought thing sassy," says I. "No I won't," says he, a basket and began to pick up the pieces, and 'I'll be all-killin' perlite." "Well, go then," I and Jeff took hold and helped her. A good says I. So off he steps, demure as a deacon. many o' the company had gone back into the "Good evenin', Mr. Magwire," says she, "It parlor; but ther was enough left to track the seems like old times to see you agin," says sassage round, and, my goodness! what work he; and then he observed to Cappen Smalley they made with 'em!

-"I used to go to school to Miss Grimes when I was young." Charity puckered up of a sudden ther was a terrible hollerbaloo in her mouth and grinned, and says she-"Yes, the parlor-Jeff and me rushed in to see what you was quite a boy then-and I was a mere was the matter, and gracious grandfather! child myself, exceedingly youthful for a what do you 'spose it was? Why one o' them teacher." "Well," says Jeff, says he, "you pesky seminary gals had throw'd a hunk o' mint altered a speck since-you hold yer own cheese and hit Miss Scrantum's parlor lamp amazingly-you looked every bit as old then that was a sittin on the table, and knocked it as you dew now; but how do you feel about over and broke it all to flinders. But that these days?" "Feel!" says she, prickin' up want the wost on't-when it tumbled over it her ears, "I feel as well as common-why fell right onto that plum-colored satin bunnet should'nt I?" "Excuse me," says Jeff, "I and the ile run all over it in a minnit. Afore only axed because I didn't know but you felt anybody could ketch the bunnit, one side on't, ruther nonplussed, put to't for bisness as it ribbin and all, was completely ruined. Such were, since Squire Fuller got married. 'Old a sight as 'twas, you never sot your tew lookfeller's occerpation's gone' now, I 'spose, as in eyes on! All the ile that didn't go onto the bunnit was soaked up in the paper that Jeff ity was! She brustled up like a settin' hen, took, that was a lyio' right aside on't, and the and, says she-"Jeff Magwire, I don't care a biggest part o' that was spiled tew. My grief! straw for what Shakspeare nor none o' the how I did feel when I see that beautiful bun rest o' your rowdy acquaintances says about nit in such a condition! And poor Miss me, I'm above it; but whoever he is, you may Scrantum turned as pale as death, and Susan tell him he's an imperdent puppy for callin' a cried like everything. I axed Sam Lippin young lady an old feller-and you're another cott (the doctor's red-headed boy) who 'twas for tellin' on't." So she got up and flounced that throw'd the cheese—he pinted out the out into the hall. The folks all giggled and gal, and I goes up to her and says Iseemed wonderful tickled; but Jeff he looked "You good-for-nothing little huzzy, haint you round as astonished as could be, and says be no better manners than to be a throwin "I wonder what ails Miss Grimes. I cheese at other folkses lamps in that way?" thought for the life o' me she was a gwine to She was a real sassy little thing, and did'nt map my ears, as she used to when I was care a straw for what she'd done. She lookyoung." I was vexed at Jeff, and took him to ed up and grinned as imperdent as could be task as soon as I got a chance; but he de- and says she-"Excuse me, marm-I had'nt clared 'twant "old feller" he said, but some- the most remote idee o' hittin' the lamp. thing else-however, it sounded jest like it, meant to aim at Sam Lippincott's head, and any way.

Jest then the door was thrown open, and blame me for makin' such a natral mistake." we was invited out to supper. So we went Did you ever! I was a good mind to hit her squeezin' and crowdin' into the settin' room. cuff aside o' the head, but I didn't. I told Some o' the folks pushed and jammed as if Miss Pinchem on't, though, the next daythey was afeared they shouldn't git the best and she punished the huzzy by keepin' her on chance. Glory Ann Billins sat at one end o' bread and water a week. Jeff said 'twas a the table pourin' coffee, and Jo Gipson's wife very equinomical kind o' punishment. Well, at tother end a pourin' tea; and I tell ye, the party broke up purty soon after this twas as much as ever they could dew to pour scrape, and Jeff and me went home. Jeff it fast enough. Jeff, he flew round and help-went off to bed. Yer uncle was out; dear me ed the ladies. For my part, I didn't feel like how I did dread meetin' him! Afore long he eatin' much—I was jammed up agin the wall come in. 'Well,' says he, 'how did the party and couldn't stir hand nor foot. So I told go off?' 'O, well enough,' says 1; 'but I'm Jeff to fetch me a cup o' tea and a nut-cake, tired and sleepy, and we won't talk about it and he did; and I took 'em, and managed to to-night.' The fact is, I felt tew mean to tell eat the nut-cake, but somebody hit my elbow him the truth-but in the mornin', when Jeff and made me spill the heft o' the tea; so I come down, he let it all out. My grief! how call her proud—say she visits Miss This, and don't visit Miss That. If she invites some of her neighbors to drink tea with her—some o' the rest 'll be mad, cause she left them out, o'

> the last donation party, and didn't expect to a little. Marder-alive! such a sight as that have nothing more till the next one. The wimmin, as a general thing, took tea, and eat sot my tew lookin' eyes on! The carpets the cake and pies, and so forth. And the were all greased up with butter, and cheese men, they let into the coffee, and biscuit, and and sassages. And the lamp ile had done cheese, and cold meat, and such like. I actilly see Deacon Skinner drink six cups o' afore. It had run off the table, and made a coffee, and eat in proportion. And Dr. Lippincott, my grief! 'twas perfectly astonishin' found Miss Scrantum a tryin' to wash it out. to me that one mortal body could hold as much I sot tew and helped her—but 'twas no use as that man put in-no wonder he's so fatthey say he gets the heft of his livin' away on a little stool a scourin' teaspoons, and cryfrom home—contrives to get to one patient's in' as if her heart would break. "What's house jest as dinner's ready, and to another's the matter, dear?" says I—but the poor child jest at tea-time, and so eats with 'em. And couldn't answer me. So her mother said she I wish you'd a seen the Widder Grimes. - was a cryin' about the bunnit bein' spiled Grammy! how the critter did stuff! I took "No wonder," says I, "it's enough to make particler notice of her, and I see she had an anybody cry. I 'spose you can't dew nothin' awful great work-bag on her arm, and every with the bunnit, can you?" "O, yes," says little while she'd contrive to tuck a piece Miss Scrantum, says she; "I've ben lookin into't, when she thought nobody want a look-in't. As soon as I got a chance I hunched Jeff, out of it to make a bag of. It'll make a very and says I—"For pity's sake, Jeff, dew ob- nice bag—and I shall keep it as long as I live, sarve the Widder Grimes." So Jeff, he for your sake, Miss Magwire." I looked at watched her a spell. "By George!" says he, the woman with surprise. There she sot, on "if that ain't rich!" I tell ye, 'twas fun for the floor, a rubbin' away at that grease spot, Jeff. Bymeby—after she'd got her bag purty and a talkin' as calmly about the six dollar well filled, says Jeff to me, says he—"Now bunnit, as if it hadn't z cost more'n six cents. mother, may I stir her up a little?" "I don't I was kind o' vexed at her for not makin care," says I. So he reached forrard and hollered across the table tew her, loud enough she hadn't no feelin', and didn't care for for everybody to hear—"Miss Grimes, may I nothing. "And then," says I, "to think o' for everybody to hear—"Miss Grimes, may I come to your party?" "My party?" says she; "what do you mean?" "Why," says Jeff, says he; "I reckoned from the size o' your bag, and the quantity q' provisions you was layin' in, that you was a calculatin' to make a party, and I thought I'd like to come." Everybody looked at Miss Grimes; and, I tell ye, she looked as if she'd like to crawl into couldn't hold in no longer when I spoke o' the Chany. I was sorry I said a word about the Chany. some knot-hole-and I don't know but what the Chany. I was sorry I said a word about she did-for she made her disappearance it; but it convinced me that Miss Scrantum amazin' soon after. And, then, them seminary gals—gracious! how they did eat! I 'spose they was half-starved at Miss Pinchem's. Afore long the table was purty well cleared, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had to go to the buttry, and Miss Scrantum had feelins, deep feelins; but she'd larnt to econtrol 'em, poor woman! Well, I stayed a spell and helped 'em clean up, and then I went hum. Susan went to the door with me. and bring on all 'twas left. I guess every- ther was many provisions brought in the night thing in the house that could be eat, without stoppin' to cook it, was made way with that night. When the seminary gals had eat all and there was tew or three punkins, a couple they wanted, they amused themselves a throw- o' spare-ribs, (spare enough tew, I tell ye,) in' hunks o' cheese and buttered buscuit at three or four cabbages, a chicken, what was the young men. After most o' the other eat- left o' Deacon Peabody's cheese, and a codables had been disposed of, Dave Runyon, fish. "Is that all?" says I. "Yes," says Su great gump! went into the buttry and brought san, "and half o' the spare-ribs and the chickout the box o' raisins that was to go towards en are to go for pew rent—I heered pa tell me Cappen Smalley's pew-rent, and handed 'em round. Everybody grabbed, especially the seminary gals and children, till ther want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till ther want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till ther want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till ther want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till ther want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till ther want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till there want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till there want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children, till there want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children in the seminary gals and children, till there want one left in the box. When supper was about finding the seminary gals and children in the seminary gals and children ished, Jane Eliza Fustick, (she's always tryin' let it out." So I went hum-and as I went to dew something cunnin', she went into the store-room and got a chain o' sassages, that old Miss Crocker brought, and come along stily and throw'd it round Liph Peabody's shoulders. Liph, he was a standin' by the tea board, a drinkin' a cup o' coffee. When he felt the advining a drinkin' a cup o' coffee. When he to the method of the company of the matter, I come to a unantimous considerin' the matter, I come to a unantimous considerin' the matter, I come to a unantimous conclusion in my own mind, that donation parties was a humbug.
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wholesale or retail, made in the best ma DEERING & SEWALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS.

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J. HARTWELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. efere to Drs. BIGELOW, STORER, WARREN, DIX, TOWNS END, HAYWARD, and PARKMAN, of Boston.

Office at Mrs. Child's, Winthrop Street, Miss Scrantum had fetcht out after the folks come out to supper. They was some that she sot a deal by; her mother gin 'em tew her, says I. "Jest so," says he; and then he have

haw'd out a laffin'. "What ails ye, man DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA alive?" says I, "I don't see what ther is to The most Extraordinary Medicine in the Wast laff at in that; for my part, I look upon't as a great misfortin to Scrabble Hill, to lose such a minister as Parson Scrantum. I'm astonished to see you laff." "Well, you won't be," says he, "when I tell you about the meetin." So he went on and gin me the hull description. He said that when Mr. Scrantum told 'em he medicine, and in this lies the grand accret of its work and in this lies the grand accret of its medicine. And in this lies the grand accret of its medicine. And in this lies the grand accret of its medicine. And in this lies the grand accret of its medicine. And in this lies the grand accret of its medicine. And in this lies the grand accret of its medicine. And in this lies the grand accret of its minimum and in the past type. He said that when Mr. Scrantum told 'em he wanted a dismission, they was wonderful surprised—Deacon Skinner he riz and axed the reason. So Mr. Scrantum stated that he found it onpossible to support his family on his salary. Deacon Skinner said that was curus—he thought four hundred dollars was purly well up. Deacon Peabody said he thought so tew, especially with a donation purty besides. Deacon Fustick, he put in, and 'twas ruther a queer time for a minister to complain of his congregation, jest after they'd gin him a bee—and he axed Dr. Lippincott what was his opinion. (Now Dr. Lippincott what was his opinion. (Now Dr. Lippincott what was his opinion in ull his life, on any subject—if he had, he never expressed it for fear of injurin' his practice; 'taint even known what his politics is—he always contrives to be away on election days.) So he hemmed and hawed, and said that really he hadn's:

He said that when well in his lies the grand accret of its work followers. And in this lies the grand accret of its work in this lies the grand accret of its work of its work. And in this lies the grand accret of its work of the work of euccess. It has performed within the past two 'ten medicine for the different Female Complaints; 2000 cases of Chronic Rhammatism; 2000 cases of Chronic Rh wished - he wished - in short, he wished things wasn't sitiwated jest as they was sitiwated; and that was all they got out of him. has persent control over the most obtained blood. Three persons cured in one house in Three Children.—Dr. Townsend: Dec Old Parker observed that ministers' families somehow, took more to support 'em than any
Mr. Scrantum said that his family was as equinomical as they could be, but he had a good many children, and 'twas purty difficult to dew as he'd ought tew by 'em on four hundred dollars a year; axed 'em whether they thought ary one o' them could dew it. Cappen Smalley, rich old curmudgin, stuck up his head and said, he guessed he could dew it—any reasonable man could dew it—especially with the help of a donation party every year; but he hoped Mr. Scrantum's request would be granted unanimously; for his part, he'd long ben of opinion they'd ought to have a cheaper minister, and one that hadn't such female weakness and dise a snard o' young ones. Don't 'spose Parson
Scrantum would a said anything severe if it
hadn't a ben for Cappen Smalley's speech.
He seemed quite stirred up by it. He riz up
scandidatable flustrated and coverbe still thank considerable flustrated, and says he—"I thank God, that whatever else I lack, He has ben pleased to give me plenty o' the poor man's blessins—yea, a quiver full of them. And it's for their sakes, not my own, that I come here to-night. If I was alone in the world, I could and would dew on a' most nothing—though Scripter says the laborer is worthy of his hire. Brethren, since I come among you, I've done my best to be a faithful pastor—if I've failed I hope to be forgiven. At first I had an idea that I should be able to rub along, on my small salary; and I don't know but I might a done it, if it hadn't a ben for one thing." Here he paused. "What was that?" says Deacon Peabody. Mr. Scrantum continued—"I've ben here tew years, and you've had the "Copinions of Physicians." Capinions of Physicians. considerable flustrated, and says he-"I thank more donation party would completely break ket. 100 Hall preparations of the Sarsapar ket. H. P. Pelise me down. I will now retire and leave the meetin' to decide as they see fit." Yer uncle said that for about five minutes after he went out, universal silence prevailed. The first to North e. "Curus!" says Peabody. "Reemarkahe. "Curus!" says Peabody. "Rectification of the control of the co uncle got up, and, says he-"Gentlemen, I don't see as anything's to be gained by settin'

his request is perfectly reasonable—and I move it be put to vote." So 'twas put to vote and granted.

A few days afterwards the minister's forks packed up and started off for Miss Scrantum's father's, to stay till they could git another place. Yer uncle gin 'em ten dollars when they went. He'd a ben glad to give fifty if he'd a ben able. They was very thankful for't, and the parson gin us his partin' blessin', and I'd ruther have that than all Cappen Smalley's money. Well, all felt bad enough when we said good by. Miss Scrantum cried hard—she didn't try to conceal her feelins then. Susan cried tew, and so did I—and we had a gineral time kissin' all round; as true as I live. Jeff, he kissed Susan tew—but don't you teaze him about it; was glad to see him dew it, though Susan did blush awfully. They made us promise to come and see 'em if ever they got another sitiwation. We've heerd lately that the parson had got a call to Bangtown. I don't know nothing about the village, but I hope to gracious it's a place

To defect and Wild Cherry Bitters have and Saraba, and selection as affectual remedy for Scroky. Jewich and Cutaneous diseases; Jaundice, Indication, as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scroky. Jection, as a safe, speedy and Brutan Coattaneous diseases; Jaundice, Indication, as a safe, speedy and defectual remedy for Scroky. Jection, and all victores and Running Sores, Sings et al. Allowoff, Ballon Disorders, Liver Complaints, Costiveneus, Weak and Sore Stomach, Lieun, Dandeling Disorders and Cutaneous diseases; Jaundice, Indication, Dandeling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors and Cutaneous diseases; Jaundice, Indication, Dandeling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors and Cutaneous diseases; Jaundice, Indication, Dandeling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors and Tumors, Liver Complexion, Salt Rheum, Erystphenia, Bulling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors and Sallow Countries, Mallowell, Bulling, Park and Sallow Countries, Sallow Countries, Sallow Countries, Sallow Countries, Sallow Cou village, but I hope to gracious it's a place where donation parties is a thing unknown.

There is a certain individual going round the back towns on the Kennebec, under my name, showing my advertisements, and claiming to be Dr. L. GIRAUDIN—I caution the afflicted against such impostor. I do not make any other stop in Maine except those in the above, my time being taken up with my practice in Boston, and I only visit the above places at the request of large numbers of invalids now under my care.

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ural energies—by removing the impurities of the boso far stimulating the system as to produce a subs

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"I've ben here tew years, and you've had the kindness to give me tew donation parties.—
I've stood it so fur, but I can't stand it no longer; brethren, I feel convinced that one convergence of the conver

DR. WARREN'S

bere and wonderia' all night. For my part, I think all Parson Scrantum's saith is true—his request is perfectly reasonable—and I

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